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INSIDE EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S The New York Times WEEKLY REVIEW

## Ross may leave if Hebron deal isn't closed this week

DAVID MAKOVSKY

US MIDDLE East peace envoy Dennis Ross is weighing the possibility of leaving the region if a Hebron redeployment deal is not worked out by the end of the week, a source close to the negotiations said.

Such a warning by Ross may provide the impetus to wrap up the talks. But if it is not heeded by the parties and Ross leaves, it could be interpreted publicly as a sign of failure, and even trigger violence.

Ross and his aides are beginning their third week as facilitators of the peace talks. Informal talks continued in Tel Aviv last night, and negotiators are supposed to convene today in Eilat.

Assuming it would take 10 days to actually implement a Hebron deal, the accord would have to be concluded this week for implementation to occur before the US elections on November 5.

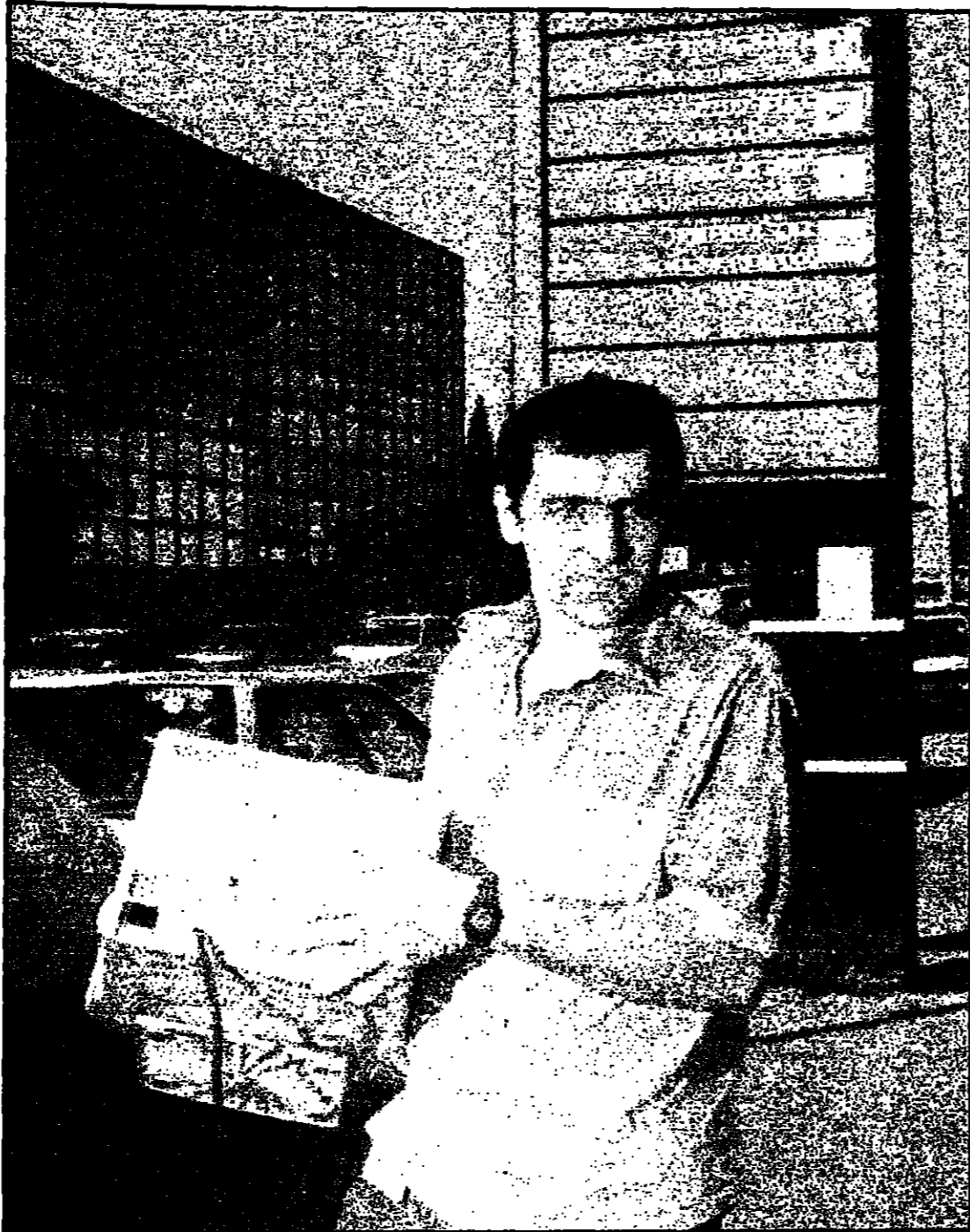
"Ross has made it clear he has a few options, and leaving by the end of this week is one of them," the source said, but refused to elaborate about when Ross would make his decision.

Ross was not available for comment last night.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is concerned that French President Jacques Chirac, who arrives today, may interfere with the very sensitive negotiations by throwing his weight behind Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's position, senior officials say.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office released a statement suggesting that they would prefer that Chirac not interfere.

Chirac "is a friend and a well-wisher" (Continued on Page 4)



A tax investigator carries a computer out of News Datacom Ltd. in a raid yesterday of the Rupert Murdoch-owned company's offices in Jerusalem.

## Murdoch firm suspected of NIS150m. in local tax fraud

RAINE MARCUS

INTERNATIONAL press magnate Rupert Murdoch is suspected of evading NIS 150 million in taxes via his Jerusalem-based subsidiary News Datacom Research, which manufactures and exports smart cards for pay TV systems. The alleged evasion was said by the authorities to involve the largest sums in the country's history.

Income Tax Authority sources said that if Murdoch sets foot in the country, he may be taken in for questioning. However no arrest warrant has been issued. The investigation, conducted undercover for several months, was supervised personally by Tax Commissioner Doron Levy.

The firm, whose parent company is based in the United Kingdom, employs some 250 people here.

Murdoch owns some 400 companies worldwide, including British dailies *The Times* and *The Sun*, and TV networks such as London-based Sky News and Hong Kong-based Star TV, and the American Fox TV and Hughes Pay TV. He also recently bought shares in a Hollywood production company owned by Israeli Arnon Milchin. Murdoch is reportedly currently in Australia, where he also owns scores of companies and newspapers.

Early yesterday morning, some 70 tax investigators raided News Datacom's Jerusalem office in the Har Hotzvim industrial zone. Thousands of documents, computer programs, and computers were seized, and several of the companies senior managers were detained for questioning on suspicion of tax fraud. Two senior News Datacom partners, Tuvia Elich and Meir Linzel, are expected to be questioned this

morning. Authorities later visited the Tel Aviv offices of the Herzog, Fuchs, and Ne'eman law firm, which represents the company. One of its partners is former justice minister Ya'acov Ne'eman, suspended from his position pending an investigation into alleged irregu-

authorities. Among those detained for questioning were company president Abe Peled; Prof. Adi Shamir, who developed the "smart card" and is one of the founders of the company; accountant Dov Rubin; and former financial officer Leo Krieger.

Krieger, who now works independently, was first questioned several months ago and allegedly confessed to cheating the taxman out of NIS 8 million. A source close to the investigation said that information he divulged only reinforced investigators' theories about large-scale tax evasion.

Shamir, head of the Weizmann Institute's computer science department, sold his shares in the company recently. Authorities also searched his offices and home, seizing hundreds of documents and diskettes.

Murdoch's company is suspected of committing several offenses, said Income Tax Authority and other sources. Among the allegations:

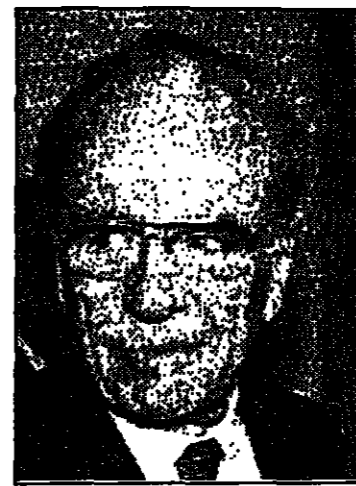
- All R & D for the company was conducted here, but payment for such services was allegedly sent to News Datacom's parent companies in Hong Kong and the UK to avoid paying local taxes.

- Managers' "consultant" fees beyond their regular salaries were paid into bank accounts abroad.

- Software was manufactured here and exported for use abroad for millions of pay TV users. Tax authorities allege that money was paid by clients to a branch of the parent company in Hong Kong, where taxes are substantially lower.

- Krieger and Peled are suspected of "cooking the books" and creating false projects to misrep-

(Continued on Page 4)



Rupert Murdoch (AP)

larities regarding the Aryeh Derital.

The lawyers objected to the tax authorities' confiscating documents and diskettes, arguing that the material is subject to lawyer/client confidentiality. They said material was transferred to the Tel Aviv District Court until a decision is made.

Other lawyers representing the company asked to hand over documents are Yigal Arnon's Jerusalem office and the Horowitz firm. The courts must decide within seven days whether to turn these documents over to the tax

## Levy rejects idea of EU envoy to Middle East Chirac agrees to attend Knesset event

DAVID MAKOVSKY

ON the eve of today's visit by French President Jacques Chirac, Foreign Minister David Levy rejected the Paris-backed idea of the European Union (EU) of naming a Middle East peace envoy.

To calm the anger over another point of controversy surrounding his visit, Chirac has agreed to attend a special Knesset event tomorrow. Speaker Dan Tichon had threatened to boycott the Chirac visit, since he will be addressing the Palestinian Legislative Council in Ramallah and the Jordanian parliament in Amman, but had pointedly rejected an invitation to speak in the Knesset.

The French agreed yesterday that Chirac would be in the Knesset visitors gallery, but he will not deliver a speech, since he

will be delivering his main address later today at the Technion. Levy told Israel Radio he rejected the idea of the EU dispatching its own envoy. "We reject it completely," Levy said, adding, "The two sides must reach an agreement among themselves. Any other method is the antithesis of negotiations free from outside pressure."

Chirac also toned down his call for the EU to co-sponsor the peace process, Reuter reported. At a joint news conference with Syrian President Hafez Assad, Chirac said: "I did not come here to teach people lessons... We are not trying to force our way in. I am simply saying that we are available, that we have valid reasons to be involved, and that a certain bal-

ance of things may justify the presence of Europe and of France."

A day earlier, Chirac had endorsed the need for such a mediator. "France and Europe must stand by the parties as sources of friendship and proposals, and not as mere partners for reconstruction," he said. "It is time for Europe to co-sponsor this process as well."

The pre-visit differences over an EU mediator and a Knesset visit are only two of the problems which have cropped up before Chirac's arrival.

However, Ambassador to France Avi Pazner said what is significant is not that there are differences, but that they have been resolved in a good spirit. For example, France (Continued on Page 4)

## Book claims Paris stole Jewish property during WWII

THE Paris Municipality controls hundreds of buildings and apartments that were owned or occupied by Jews before World War II, and which were systematically evacuated during and after the war in an organized operation of ethnic purification executed by French authorities.

According to journalist Brigitte Vital-Durand's book *Private Domain*, which is to be published this week, the municipal authorities in the French capital took advantage of the Nazi occupation in order to liquidate the Jewish presence in Paris's fourth district, better known as the Marais quarter.

Before the war, the Marais was inhabited by thousands of French Jews and Jewish immigrants and refugees that had fled Central and Eastern Europe, hoping to find shelter in France from the ascending Nazi and fascist movements.

The Marais, which juxtaposes Paris' city hall, l'Hotel de Ville, became a new ghetto in the heart of the capital, housing some 20,000 Jews. Using the need to fight the tuberculosis that ravaged certain poor quarters of Paris as an excuse, the city's administration

Jerusalem Post Staff

planned to evacuate the Marais, destroy it and replace it with a residential quarter for municipal employees. The German occupation gave the antisemitic administrators of Paris the opportunity to execute their plan to expel the Jews living in the center of Paris. Under the Vichy regime's emergency laws, 403 buildings in one of Paris's most expensive quarters, bordering the right bank of the Seine, were purchased at very low prices and evacuated. Many of the owners or tenants were dispossessed or thrown out without any financial compensation.

The city also claimed holdings that were left behind by Jews who fled from France after the occupation or were deported to concentration camps. No real effort was made after the war to compensate relatives of the Holocaust victims. Moreover, in 1943, the head of the Parisian police, Perier de Feral, ordered that steps be taken to avoid a return of Jewish refugees to the quarter in the event the Germans lose the war.

The holdings became the "private domain" of the city council. Since the liberation, the prefects and mayors that ran Paris - including French President Jacques Chirac who served as the mayor of Paris for 20 years - have used this domain to lodge their relatives as well as French politicians, offi-

cial, artists and journalists connected to different political parties, mainly those close to the right-wing parties.

The holdings were rented for particularly low prices. Among those who benefitted from this privilege were Prime Minister Alain Juppe, who in February, should be closed, entirely, or life span of 50 years - compared to three years for the equipment previously used - and has already saved the company hundreds of thousands of shekels.

## Chief rabbis advise Bar-Ilan closure

HAIM SHAPIRO

THE chief rabbis yesterday advised the Zameret Committee, which is dealing with the issue of traffic on Shabbat, that Jerusalem's Rehov Bar-Ilan should be closed, entirely, or life span of 50 years - compared to three years for the equipment previously used - and has already saved the company hundreds of thousands of shekels.

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# PM: No prediction on Hebron resolution

PRIME Minister Binyamin Netanyahu yesterday toured an army position near Ramallah with Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai.

Mordechai later visited holy sites in Hebron and Rachel's Tomb in Bethlehem, where he was briefed on the latest military positions on redeployment.

Netanyahu said negotiations were still in a sensitive stage and he could not predict when an agreement would be reached. But Mordechai believed an agreement on the Hebron withdrawal could be reached this week "as soon as our minimal demands are met."

Defense Ministry sources said that negotiations had reached a crucial stage and if a deal was not finalized this week, then the whole momentum would likely be broken, paving the way for an escalation in tensions and possible further violence.

Netanyahu began the day with a briefing at the Judea and Samaria Forces Headquarters near Beit El overlooking Ramallah. With Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak and senior Central Command officers at their sides, Netanyahu and Mordechai queried the generals on the current security situation.

From Beit El, Mordechai flew to Hebron to view the Jewish quarter from Jebel Abu Sneina hill.

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

Control of the strategic hill is reportedly one of the items being negotiated, but Mordechai refused to discuss its fate. A handful of Jewish settlers demonstrated against the impending IDF pull-out. Another group protested as his 12-vehicle motorcade drove through the town toward the Cave of the Patriarchs.

"I spoke with people and heard what they had to say and am aware of them and I [also] know that there is an agreement and government decisions," Mordechai said, noting that the Jewish settlers would not be left out of the picture.

Mordechai drove from Hebron to Rachel's Tomb. Border policemen closed the main Hebron-Bethlehem road for over an hour as Mordechai's heavily defended convoy visited the site. General Security Service bodyguards totting sniper rifles ordered troops in flak-jackets aside as they took up positions atop surrounding buildings.

Mordechai said the agreements on the Cave of the Patriarchs, Rachel's Tomb and Joseph's Tomb would not be changed and that Jews would have free access to them.

Mordechai also said he was optimistic that an agreement would be

reached shortly.

Renovations have engulfed Rachel's Tomb with cement walls, iron rods and layers of dust. Since the riots last month, the Palestinian laborers have been replaced with Romanians, who were laying the foundations for a block-long cement tunnel linking the tomb to an IDF-patrolled parking lot.

Contractors replaced the original idea of a cement wall with a covered walkway following the violent clashes at the shrine three weeks ago. Remnants of those clashes could still be seen, including the bullet holes around the sandbagged lookout post on the roof of a building across the streets and a shattered window in the tomb itself.

"The whole structure will be surrounded by walls and completely protected. This will give us a sense of security. If this is what the IDF wants, then I am satisfied with it," said Rabbi Shmuel Rabinovitz, the official in charge of holy sites.

Yoav, a border policeman with the words "You can't run from death" scribbled on his flak jacket, nodded in agreement. He pointed to a position which was overrun by a Palestinian mob and recalled how he came under fire, and said he hoped the new walls would offer better protection.



OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Uzi Dayan (second from left) briefs Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai (center) yesterday from a site overlooking Rachel's Tomb. (Brian Hender)

## Settlers protest impending redeployment

HERB KEINON

WITH the countdown to redeployment in Hebron apparently underway, Jews in Hebron and Kiryat Arba yesterday variously protested against the government, and went ahead with a ceremony intended to create a business-as-usual atmosphere.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, who visited the area, was met by groups of angry Jewish residents who shouted at him that he will be responsible for a massacre if the IDF withdraws. Mordechai listened stone-faced, but did not respond. He had earlier refused overtures by Kiryat Arba head Zvi Katzover, who had wanted to meet with him during his visit.

"We are on the negotiating table, we are the ones who are going to pay the price, yet the defense minister does not have time to meet with us," Katzover said. "This is not right."

Settlement leaders said that Mordechai told them he will meet with them once the new Hebron agreement is signed. But then, Hebron spokesman Noam Arnon said, "there will be nothing to talk about, it will be a done deal. Then there will be no reason to meet."

Mordechai was confronted by angry settlers, mostly women and children, both at Jebel Abu Sneina, a hill with a commanding view of the city that settlement leaders demand remains in Israeli hands, and at Gross Square in the city, where a banner read, "Is it possible that you will abandon the chil-

dren of Hebron?"

Soon after Mordechai left, Moledet MK Rehavam Ze'evi arrived in Hebron and got into a shouting match with IDF soldiers who refused him entry to a part of Hebron that was declared a closed military area. After a short period, the IDF relented and Ze'evi was let in.

Meanwhile, hundreds of settlers held a protest on a hill in the Givat Ha'avot neighborhood last night, just a few meters from Arab homes, under a large banner that declared, "Kiryat Arba and Hebron again scream, don't give them weapons."

Katzover said that the protest was held at the site because it is just a few meters from where the border between Israeli and Palestinian controlled areas will pass. The demonstrations, he said, are meant to send a message that "the people here are pained, worried and boiling over." The demonstration took place near a large fence that separates the neighborhood from Hebron. A number of Palestinian children were watching the demonstration from their rooftops.

Earlier in the day, tractors sent by the Kiryat Arba local council moved large boulders that were meant to demarcate the Palestinian and Israeli areas around Givat Ha'avot. Kiryat Arba spokesman Tsuri Popovitch said the purpose

was to show that the protests will not only take the form of demonstrations, but that the residents also plan on taking action on the ground as well.

Protests, however, were not the only gatherings taking place in the Hebron settlement yesterday. About 150 students at the Shavei Hebron Yeshiva in Hebron held a ceremony dedicating a new Torah, and - singing and waving flags - danced with the Torah for about a kilometer through Hebron's streets, from the Machpela Cave to Beit Romano, where the yeshiva is located.

The procession was guarded by numerous police and IDF soldiers, who grasped their guns in the ready position, with fingers on their triggers, and warily looked from window to window as the procession passed by. The yeshiva students danced past new IDF checkpoints and sandbag barriers that have recently appeared on the streets. Once in the yeshiva compound, the students were joined in their dancing by a number of paratroopers stationed nearby.

Yehuda Burdman, who studies at the yeshiva, said that the ceremony was planned months ago and was not intended to coincide with the diplomatic maneuvers surrounding Hebron. The Torah scroll and nearly two tons of books were donated by Chicagoan Seymour Abrams and came from a

synagogue there that had recently closed its doors.

Burdman said the message of the ceremony is that the settlement "will continue to grow and develop," adding that he is certain the yeshiva will still be in its place five years from now.

At the yeshiva, Hagai Ben-Artzi, a prominent educator in the national religious camp and Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu's brother-in-law, quoted from Netanyahu's book, *A Place Under the Sun*, about the Jewish tie to Hebron. Ben-Artzi said this was an appeal to "my brother, my friend, someone I admire," to keep his word and not strangle the Jewish settlement in Hebron.

Haim Shapiro adds

Dozens of rabbis met in Tel Aviv yesterday and issued a halachic ruling according to which redeployment in Hebron is forbidden because it would violate the concept of *pikuach nefesh* by endangering the lives of Jews in the city.

Most of the rabbis were affiliated with the National Religious Party, but also included the Rebbe of Sadigora, a member of the Agudat Yisrael Council of Sages. Also present was Rabbi Ya'acov Yosef, the son of the Shas mentor and former Sephardi chief rabbi, Ovadya Yosef. Ya'acov Yosef cast aspersions on Netanyahu.

"Who is to say that a person who betrayed his wife wouldn't betray the Jewish people?" Yosef asked the assembled rabbis.

## Netanyahu urges Syria to return to negotiating table

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

PRIME Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai played good cop, bad cop yesterday. Netanyahu spoke softly and urged Syrian President Hafez Assad to talk peace, while the Mordechai warned him not to underestimate the might of the IDF.

"It's true that the defense establishment is monitoring with seven eyes what is occurring in Syria in case Syrian intentions do not match ours," Netanyahu said. "But our hope is that Syria understands that escalation is not good for either side and that the correct thing to do is to return to the negotiating table."

"From our point of view, there shouldn't be any deterioration in the situation, and we have communicated that to Syria, both through diplomatic channels and publicly."

Speaking following a briefing on the military situation in Judea

and Samaria, Netanyahu stressed that Israel's hand "is stretched out for peace and the resumption of negotiations, which I think is in the interests of both Israel and Syria."

Last week, Brig.-Gen. Amos Gilad, head of military intelligence analysis and assessment, said Syria had deployed the troops to give it a military option should it feel the peace process has become irretrievably deadlocked.

With this in mind, Mordechai issued a veiled warning that the IDF would repel any Syrian attack.

"I don't want any tension with the Syrians. I want to repeat my message to the Syrians that we have no offensive intentions. But together with this, we are taking all necessary steps. The IDF is deployed and on alert to deal with any possible attempt by someone

to take certain steps," Mordechai said, following a tour of Rachel's Tomb.

Despite his bravado, some military sources believe that without costly preventative steps, the Syrian commandos would be able to capture the strategic monitoring station on the Hermon or perhaps other hilltops on the Golan.

"But that all depends, on the level of casualties they are willing to take. Assad has to take into account the response and weigh whether it will bring him closer to getting the Golan Heights back," one senior source said.

Other defense sources believe that Assad is waiting to see if last month's flare-up of violence in the territories ultimately helps Yasser Arafat achieve a better deal.

Mordechai warned that such a move would not be worth Assad's while.

"I am advising Assad to return to the negotiating table. Any violent steps in Syria or in Lebanon will not serve a purpose, only distance it," he said. "The IDF is alert and ready for any possibility."

## Assad reiterates claim Israel agreed to full Golan withdrawal

DAVID MAKOVSKY

FOR the second time in the last two months, Syrian President Hafez Assad has told a visitor that the Labor government informed the US that it was willing to cede the entire Golan Heights.

In a dispatch from Damascus yesterday, a Reuters correspondent travelling with French President Jacques Chirac cited a French official as saying that Assad informed Chirac over the weekend that he knew that Labor made such assurances to the US.

Diplomatic sources say two months ago, Japanese Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda similarly conveyed to officials in Jerusalem Assad's insistence that his delegates to talks at the Wye Plantation in Maryland earlier this year wrote up notes of discussions with Israeli officials who confirmed that Israel would withdraw to the June 4, 1967 lines.

While Israeli officials refuse to comment on the Wye talks, Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu told *The Jerusalem Post* last month that Yitzhak Rabin had a "hypothetical" and conditional understanding with the US that Israel would return to the June 4 lines assuming satisfactory security arrangements and normalization requirements.

Some diplomats have seen this statement as at least indirectly bolstering Assad's position, which is that Syria will not resume peace talks unless the government adopts Rabin's position. Netanyahu says that such a position is not acceptable, since there is no signed agreement.

## Kibbutz movements to tackle youth motivation in IDF

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

THE kibbutz movements are to form a two-year plan aimed at increasing the motivation among their youth to contribute more to the army. Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai and kibbutz leaders decided yesterday.

"We have a social problem which does not necessarily characterize a certain sector of the population," Mordechai told them during a meeting at the Defense Ministry. "But even the kibbutz movements have seen a retreat in the readiness to serve [in the army]."

Mordechai said neither the kibbutz movements nor the defense establishment could accept this situation. He said he believes it is possible to remedy the problem.

The kibbutz leaders will be working together with the defense ministry's branch responsible for youth education, Nahal and Gadna, the pre-army training course. In a ministry statement, Mordechai said the plan needs to

address the preparations done before youth are drafted and the support they receive while in uniform. He proposed setting up attractive alternatives for youth from settlements to join after their military service.

This was in order to "supply an answer to the needs of the youth after their service in the Land of Israel," the statement said.

This summer, Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak told kibbutz leaders that the movement was bankrupt because it wasn't providing the same high numbers of officers as it once did. Kibbutz leaders strongly denied the charge, saying their youth make up an unproportionately large chunk of combat soldiers. But they admitted that readiness among kibbutz youth to sign on for officer training is dropping.

Mordechai praised the subsequent action taken by the kibbutz in to stymie the erosion in motivation among their youth.

## Third Way tours Gaza settlements

LIAT COLLINS

THIRD Way members and MKs toured the Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip in a bullet-proof minibus yesterday to see the problems experienced by residents.

Faction chairman Yehuda Harel said they had come to listen, not make statements, but both he and MK Alex Lubutsky said they felt the need to strengthen the settlements in Gush Katif and implement the party's program for separation between the Jewish and Palestinian communities.

MK Emanuel Zissman had the most far-reaching conclusion. "Netzarim and Kfar Darom must be protected," he said, "but if in the permanent settlement, it is impossible to keep them, they must be moved to the Gush Katif area, where it will be possible to preserve Israeli sovereignty, rather than remaining in isolated enclaves."

The idea was not well-received by the local residents who quoted ideological and religious reasons for staying put. Gaza Coast Regional Council head Arale Tzur told the visitors that the area is attracting more people, but the

main problems are lack of employment and housing.

In Neveh Dekalim, the MKs were shown some of the 120 empty houses which are waiting for the government to lift the freeze to be connected to sewage and electricity lines and be inhabited.

The security problems were evident. In Kfar Darom and Morag, the MKs stood on the new ramps and sandbags to see the spots from which Palestinians shot at the settlements from all sides in the recent riots.

The senior army officer responsible for the area said that the number of soldiers in the area had been increased and security posts and bunkers strengthened. He said the IDF is "prepared for the situation to get worse. From our point of view this is just a break in the hostilities."

He said he believes that the shooting started when events got out of control, rather than as an initiated action by the Palestinian Authority, "but it is worth checking whether there wasn't a guiding hand in some places."

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**Mizrachi Organization of Canada**  
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Christian Fundamentalist Responses to Political Zionism

Thursday, November 7, 3:45 p.m.  
**Dr. Michael Prior**  
"The Moral Problem of the Bible's Land Traditions"

Tantur Auditorium, Hebron Road towards Bethlehem, at Gilo junction.  
Parking, Buses 22 (to Bethlehem) and 30 (through Gilo) stop at gate.

הלואה מן אלול

### Peres talks peace with Mandela

CAPE TOWN (AP) — Labor Party leader MK Shimon Peres yesterday appealed for President Nelson Mandela to use his moral influence to galvanize peace talks in the Middle East.

"Nelson Mandela represents today in the eyes of the entire world the high call of a moral consideration," Peres told journalists after meeting with Mandela for 45 minutes. "I believe his voice will be heard and respected by all parties."

Mandela is scheduled to visit Israel, Jordan, and Egypt in November, but said he may have to postpone the trip until early next year because he was still recovering from recent knee surgery.

Mandela said he had not been asked to mediate, but would travel to the Middle East as "a peace messenger."

"Naturally, I would not interfere in the affairs of the countries involved, but I will be able to tell them what we have done in our own country," Mandela said.

He stressed, however, that the initiative for peace would have to come from those involved in the conflict.

"Unless the leaders themselves undertake a dialogue in a conflict situation, outside intervention is relatively speaking quite futile," Mandela said.

The two leaders described their talk as an exchange of views ahead of Mandela's upcoming visit.



The new Syrian Orthodox Patriarchal Vicar to the Holy Land, Mar Swerios Malki Murad, is welcomed as he enters Jerusalem's Jaffa Gate yesterday. The Vicar, who holds the rank of archbishop, was born in Syria and holds a Syrian passport. He formerly served as the representative of his Church in Brazil and before that headed a theological seminary in Damascus. Among those receiving him were representatives of both the Religious Affairs Ministry and the Palestinian Authority. (Text: Haim Shapiro; Photo: Brian Hender)

### Murdoch's News Datacom at cutting edge of digital broadcasting

NEWS Datacom Ltd., the company in the center of the storm over Rupert Murdoch's alleged non-payment of taxes, is a cutting-edge developer of digital broadcasting satellite systems. At the factory in Jerusalem's Har Hotsvim industrial park, decoders are manufactured to make possible satellite-delivered TV programming, such as from Murdoch's Sky TV.

The technology was based on the encryption system developed by Prof. Adi Shamir, a genius mathematician at the Weizmann Institute of Science. In 1989, Murdoch purchased the system from Yeda, the Institute's research and development arm, which started getting royalties in 1992. This year, Yeda is expected to receive some \$4 million to \$5 million in royalties, with an unpublicized additional amount going directly to Shamir. According to the Weizmann Institute spokesman, Shamir continues to work and

teach in Rehovot, but he periodically updates and improves the system for News Datacom.

Headed by Abe Peled, a former senior vice president at Elron Electronics, News Datacom has over 180 workers who provide "pirate"-proof digital broadcasting systems. Murdoch's TV networks offers a large variety of programming to subscribers, who may choose among channels and watch pay-per-view movies and sports events. For example, some 600,000 viewers paid \$15 apiece for the privilege of watching the Bruno-Tyson fight on satellite TV. While other satellite station broadcasts can be "stolen" by inserting a dish on the roof, the News Datacom system requires a subscriber to insert a "smart card" containing a computer chip into a decoder. The scrambled signals are read by software inside the box, which com-

municates with the smart card. When the user's rights to use the service are verified, a "key" scrambles the code and the programs the user has ordered are piped in.

Thanks to Shamir's encryption system, the company can cheaply provide subscribers with updated codes on a regular basis so that "pirates" have no chance of taking advantage of the arrangement. The smart card costs only about \$10 and is replaced every two years or so. The system can also be used to transmit magazines, newspapers and even books cheaper and more quickly around the world.

Shamir, well known for his revolution for the press, was visited in recent days by police investigators, who asked him questions about News Datacom. According to the Weizmann Institute spokesman, the math professor was not arrested and is not suspected in involvement in the Murdoch affair, contrary to radio reports.

### Suissa plans to speed up Ethiopian immigration

INTERIOR Minister Eli Suissa said yesterday that he hopes to send a consul to Addis Ababa "in the near future" to speed up the handling of visa applications for the Falash Mura who have been languishing in the Ethiopian capital since Operation Solomon.

Suissa told a group of kessim (spiritual leaders of the Ethiopian Jewish community) and other community leaders yesterday that the issue was being held up by the lack of funding.

He said he was well aware of the necessity to help the Falash Mura and that he had discussed the subject with Absorption Minister Yuli Edelstein and Labor MK Adish Massala, who heads the Unified Ethiopian Immigrants Organization. Suissa said he also plans to meet with the foreign minister to give the matter impetus.

Despite the fact that caravan sites have been closed down, Suissa said, he had given instructions for the site at Hatsrot Yassaf near Acre to remain intact in the hope that it would be possible to absorb the remaining Falash Mura there. Several members of the Falash Mura community already live at the site.

Some 5,000 Falash Mura streamed to Addis Ababa at the time of Operation Solomon and afterwards. About 2,000 have since made aliya.

### Israel attending regional organ transplants parley

ISRAEL will for the first time participate in meetings of the Middle East Society for Organ Transplants, which will open today in Cyprus. All the Arab countries in the region are members of the medical organization, including Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia, as well as Greece, Cyprus and Turkey.

In the past, MESOT met in countries with which Israel had no diplomatic relations. The invitation was sent several months ago, when relations between Israel and the Arab world were at their height. But despite the difficult atmosphere of the past few weeks, Israeli representatives — from Israel Transplant — will nevertheless attend along with their Arab counterparts. The current head of MESOT, who is from Turkey, has been encouraging the Israelis to take part.

The Israeli delegation represents all the major transplant centers here. One of the experts, from the Rabin Medical Center-Beilinson Campus, will report on the 40 liver transplants that have been performed in the Petah Tikva hospital since 1992. Israeli surgeons note that the success rates are high and the complication rates low. Eighty-seven percent of liver transplant patients are alive after a year, and 75% after four years.

Although the regional conference aims at exchanging medical information, MESOT members do not cooperate in organ transplantation and do not even run an exchange system for organs. Some participants are expected to propose using the four-day event for establishing such cooperation along the model of Eurotransplant.

### Cancer Association prepares for fundraising campaign

A NUMBER of research centers around the world are testing a series of natural substances and synthetic compounds on animals and humans with the aim of halting the development of cancer in its early stages. The promising field of chemoprevention was discussed at a seminar organized yesterday by the Israel Cancer Association, which hopes to raise NIS 11 million during its "Knock on the Door" campaign on Tuesday, October 29. A Beit Hanassi reception kicking off the campaign (chaired by Yair Hamburger) was held yesterday.

The chemopreventive substances are mostly nutritional or hormonal, but sometimes include various drugs given for diseases and symptoms not connected to cancer. Among the chemopreventive substances are soy beans, aspirin, the contraceptive pill, tomatoes and garlic.

While researchers are not ready to recommend taking these substances until research is concluded, the aim is that eventually, healthy people — especially those with a family history of cancer — will be able to take them on a long-term basis to prevent the disease from appearing.

Experts at the seminar disclosed that contrary to previous findings, three recent studies have disclosed that taking vitamin A derivatives (such as beta carotene) does not reduce the incidence of cancer in smokers; in fact, they increase the risk of cancer in such people. A US researcher said that smoking apparently neutralizes vitamins' protective effect on the body.

A Health Ministry statistician said that the rate of new cancer cases detected in Israel remains stable, but various types of cancer are increasing. In 1993, 14,070 new cases were diagnosed, 7,378 of them in women.

Although the incidence of breast cancer was on the upswing in the Eighties, it remained stable between 1989 and 1993; however, this still remains the most common type of cancer in the country. Fortunately, thanks to better early detection, a growing number of cases are discovered at an early stage in the disease, with a 50 percent drop in those diagnosed at the most advanced stage. Now 78.9% of women with breast cancer survive for at least five years, compared to 75% in 1980.

Kupat Holim Clalit has begun inviting all its female members aged 50 to 74 to undergo a mammography every two years. An Israel Cancer Association screening program has carried out 430,000 mammograms since 1992.

Diagnosis of prostate cancer continues to increase, with a doubling in the Jewish population over the past six years. But experts said that at least some of this is due to improved diagnostic techniques, including blood testing for prostate-specific antigen. However, since this can signal a benign prostate condition rather than just cancer, it is not yet regarded as a

### Court orders Religious Ministry to allow equal pay for women

THE Religious Affairs Ministry must rewrite its funding criteria so that they do not discriminate between men and women, the High Court of Justice ordered yesterday.

The order was issued in response to a petition by Nishmat, an institute of Jewish studies for women in Jerusalem. The petition noted that male yeshiva students who live in their school's dormitories are funded by the ministry at a rate of NIS 375 per student per month, while full-time women students who live in the dormitories get only NIS 135 per student. For married students who do not live in the dormitories, the difference is even greater: NIS 490 per month for men and NIS 120 for women.

Furthermore, the petition said, male students are eligible for funding from the ministry until the age of 65, while women students are funded only until the age of 30.

The ministry argued that there was a legitimate reason for these differences: Men are obligated by religious law to study Torah, while women are not. Therefore, the ministry said, when the budget is limited, preference must be given to men.

In addition, the ministry argued, men who are deferring their army service are not allowed to work while they study, whereas women can both work and study. Furthermore, it said, married men who study need a stipend to help support their families, while married women can be supported by their husbands.

However, Justices Aharon Barak, Eliahu Mazza and Mishael Cheshin ruled at a hearing yesterday that the ministry had offered no valid reasons for its sex-based discrimination. It therefore ordered the ministry to revise its funding criteria to the court within two months. If the revised criteria still fail to satisfy the petitioner,

### Journalist's conviction upheld for incitement during intifada

THE Supreme Court upheld an Arab journalist's conviction for praising and encouraging acts of violence during the intifada yesterday.

Mohammed Jabarin was convicted in the Hadera Magistrate's Court of violating the Terror Prevention Ordinance via three articles praising intifada-related violence which were published in Arabic-language newspapers in 1990-91. He was sentenced to a NIS 15,000 fine and a two-year suspended sentence. The Haifa District Court rejected his appeal, and he then appealed to the Supreme Court.

During the appeal, the state agreed that the conviction on two of the three counts should be overturned. However, Justices Eliezer Goldberg, Eliahu Mazza and Ya'acov Kedmi said the conviction for the third article was justified.

"I say to you, my friend, that whenever I said 'Hurrah! Hurrah!' and threw a stone, I felt that victory was calling to us, [saying]: 'Continue to throw...' I will not deny, my friend, that whenever I shouted 'Hurrah! Hurrah!' and threw a Molotov cocktail, I felt covered in glory and splendor; I felt that I had found my identity," this article said.

Jabarin, represented by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, had argued that con-

victing someone because of what they write is such a severe infringement on freedom of speech that it is justified only if the author's words are genuinely likely to cause violence. Furthermore, ACRRI argued, the author must actually mean to incite. Jabarin claimed he merely was trying to explain how the average Palestinian felt.

However, basing themselves on the recent decision in the case of Rabbi Ido Elba — who was sentenced to two years in prison for publishing a halachic article which a majority of the Supreme Court interpreted as a license to kill Arabs — the justices said that neither of these conditions were necessary. The prohibition is on publishing "words of praise, sympathy or encouragement for acts of violence," independent of the author's intent or of whether the words actually result in violence, they said.

However, since Jabarin was acquitted by agreement on two other counts, his sentence was reduced to a NIS 5,000 fine and a one-year suspended prison sentence.

ACRRI said in response that it considered the judgment a severe infringement on freedom of speech, which could have the effect of muzzling journalists.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

**Jewish cemetery vandalized in Buenos Aires**  
Unknown vandals, apparently neo-Nazis, vandalized the largest Jewish cemetery in Argentina, in a suburb of Buenos Aires, on Saturday.

According to a spokesman for the Argentine Jewish community, about 100 tombstones in the cemetery at La Taviada were desecrated, with swastikas daubed on them along with slogans denying the Holocaust.

This was the third vandalism of Jewish cemeteries in Argentina this month. The cemetery in Cordoba, some 700 km. north of Buenos Aires, was desecrated twice this month.

**Mekorot engineer wins Kaplan Prize**  
Dr. Yuli Dombé, a senior engineer of the Mekorot water company, is among the nine recipients this year of the Israel Institute of Productivity's prestigious Kaplan Prize. Dombé, who has worked for Mekorot for 20 years, won the prize for developing new equipment based on advanced plastic pipes and underground pumps for drilling and operating wells.

Dombé's system is easily assembled and dismantled, has a usable life span of 50 years — compared to three years for the equipment previously used — and has already saved the company hundreds of thousands of shekels.



### "When One Burns Books, One Will, in the End, Burn People"

During the recent riots, Arabs torched and destroyed Jewish holy books at our yeshiva at Joseph's Tomb in Shechem. When a Jewish holy book is burned, its remains must be buried, just like a person who has died.

On Tuesday, October 22, 1996, at 6 p.m., a funeral procession will set out from Zion Square in Jerusalem, for Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, where the charred remains of these holy books will be buried.

By joining this silent march through Jerusalem, you will express your identification with your people, and your protest against such heinous acts of synagogue desecration and burning of sacred books.

**Yeshiva Od Yosef Chai, Shechem**

\* For information concerning buses to Jerusalem, call Tel. 652 2111

**MASS RALLY**  
In support of Security, Hebron, and our Prime Minister

Tuesday, October 29, 1996, 6:30 p.m.,  
On King George St., next to Paris Square, Jerusalem

Buses will be available throughout the country to bring you to Jerusalem, Tel. 02-652-2111

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LECTURE





OPINION

Non, merci

RICHARD Z. CHESNOFF

EUROPEANS love getting angry at Israel. Maybe it's because the French, Germans, Italians and most everyone else on the continent sweat over dependence on Arab oil.

The last thing the fragile Middle East peace process needs is heavy-handed Euro-meddling

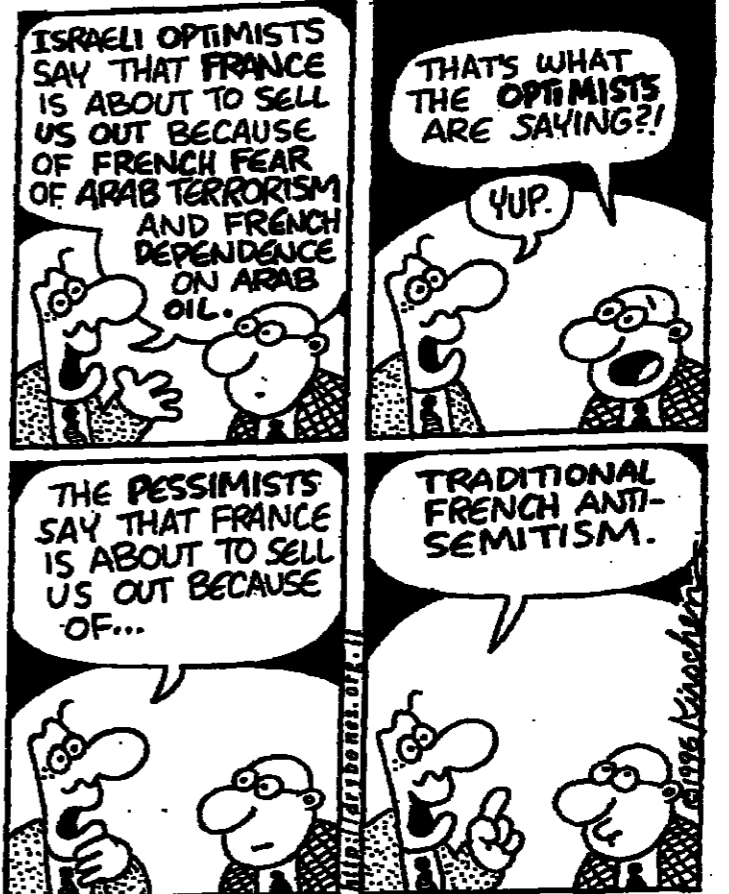
helps relieve guilt about the way Europeans treated their own Jews during World War II. Whatever the case, the recent spate of Arab-Israeli violence in the West Bank and Gaza has unleashed a new torrent of enthusiastic indignation.

ers of the European Union voted to send a high-ranking special envoy to the Middle East to raise Europe's political profile in the region and persuade America to make room for European peace brokers.

EUROPE'S pro-Arab tilt is bound to worsen the situation. Palestinian leaders would be less open to compromise, and Israelis would feel compelled to raise an already high guard.

France, too, which never recovered from its loss of power in Syria and Lebanon, is bucking new terror and violence on its own turf. Just this week, Corsican separatists blew up a major chunk of the City Hall in Bordeaux.

Dry Bones



since World War II. And to whom did they turn to help stop the slaughter and broker a peace settlement? Why, the US, which sent 15,000 troops to the former Yugoslavia.

that up with an official visit to Libya's lunatic leader Muammar Gaddafi. At a joint press conference in Tripoli, host Gaddafi denounced Turkish treatment of Kurdish terrorist rebels, leaving Erbakan gasping in horror and Turkey in the midst of a political crisis that could topple its government.

Biased would-be broker

ONE of the main reasons for French President Jacques Chirac's visit to Israel today is to push for greater European, and especially French, involvement in the peace process.

France's bias is so extreme, however, that the country is even willing to endorse Palestinian violence against Israelis. When the PA police led a shooting war against Israeli civilians and soldiers three weeks ago, Chirac telephoned PA Chairman Yasser Arafat to offer his "support."

To add insult to injury, Chirac initially announced that though he intends to be the first head of state ever to address the PA's legislative council, he would not visit the Knesset.

The picture is no different with respect to Syria. It is not every world leader who merits the enthusiastic reception Chirac received in Damascus this weekend, complete with a staged 20,000-man "spontaneous welcome" by the local citizenry.

with Assad; it is also one of the staunchest defenders of Iraq and Iran against US efforts to contain these two rogue states. Prior to the Gulf war, France was one of Iraq's main nuclear suppliers.

France was also the first western country to resume commercial ties with Iraq after the war, and it has already signed an oil contract with Baghdad, which will take effect as soon as UN sanctions against the country are lifted.

France's position with respect to Iran is little better. It insists that there is no evidence linking Iran to the sponsorship of terror, and thereby justifies its extensive trade with Teheran.

Thus even if France were completely neutral with respect to the issues on the negotiating table, its fawning support of the region's most unregenerate terrorist states would undoubtedly make it unacceptable to Israel.

However, France's objective in all this was to regain control of Suez, and once it became clear that the rest of the world would not let it do so, it no longer had much use for Israel.

Most Israelis would be delighted to see a reversal of this decision and a return to the close relationship of 40 years ago. Even a genuine neutrality would be welcome. For now, however, France remains a rabid partisan - and as such, it has no place in the Middle East peace talks.

Dole as defender of Israel

BARRY RUBIN

BOB Dole's posing as Israel's defender and demanding a tougher US stand against Iraq is this American election year's most bogus stance.

No American politician has more of a history of opposition to Israel and appeasement of Saddam Hussein and other radical Arab dictators than Dole.

On April 12, 1990 Dole was among a delegation of US senators who visited Saddam in Baghdad. Having no idea that the transcript of the meeting would be published, Dole expressed his views clearly.

The senator did remind the dictator, however, that the US had condemned Israel's 1981 raid destroying Iraq's nuclear reactor. Without this operation, Baghdad would have had nuclear weapons in 1991, in time to use them against US troops in the Gulf or, more likely, deterring any resistance to his seizure of Kuwait.

Dole even directly suggested to Saddam that the dictator's efforts to intimidate the US were work-

ing. He disparaged the US media for criticizing Saddam, stating inaccurately that a Voice of America commentator had been fired for including Iraq in a list of countries ruled by dictatorships.

Far from standing up to Iraq's aggressive policy, Dole assured Saddam that president Bush

wanted better bilateral relations and not only opposed anti-Iraq sanctions then being considered by Congress but was ready to veto them.

Dole concluded with his conviction that Saddam was a man of peace who might be won over to a moderate, pro-US position. Feeding Saddam's ego, Dole explained, "We know the importance of Iraq. You are the second [largest] country in oil reserves; your country is the second largest in the region."

Not surprisingly, Saddam responded, "That is fine by the Arabs."

WAS DOLE merely putting on an act, or was he sincere in his

total misassessment of Saddam? Arriving in Israel two days later, Dole told Israeli foreign minister Moshe Arens that Iraqi threats against Israel were not to be taken seriously.

Arens wrote in his diary: "I was astounded by Dole's reaction to the Iraqi dictator, who had started the war against Iran, broken the international convention against the use of chemical warfare to which Iraq was a signatory and was now threatening Israel."

Given this naivete, shared by Bush and others in the administration, it isn't surprising that Saddam concluded America would not react strongly to his invasion of Kuwait.

It is very easy for Dole today to mouth tough words against Saddam and proclaim himself the champion of moving the US embassy to Jerusalem.

These positions seem merely cynical steps linked to Dole's presidential ambitions. A Dole advisor told Time magazine's Michael Kramer, "His people told him to neutralize the issue and get ahead of the other candidates. Jews like it, you know."

There is no evidence that Dole has really learned anything about dealing with Middle East dictators or handling a fragile peace process.

The writer is senior resident scholar at Bar-Ilan University's Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies.

It's a bad joke. Jerusalem would be worse off were the senator to win

On April 12, 1990 Dole was among a delegation of US senators who visited Saddam in Baghdad. Having no idea that the transcript of the meeting would be published, Dole expressed his views clearly.

Despite the Iraqi president's strident anti-Americanism, his campaign to become the Arab world's leader and his bellicose threats against Israel, Dole assured him that the US was not criticizing Iraq.

The senator did remind the dictator, however, that the US had condemned Israel's 1981 raid destroying Iraq's nuclear reactor. Without this operation, Baghdad would have had nuclear weapons in 1991, in time to use them against US troops in the Gulf or, more likely, deterring any resistance to his seizure of Kuwait.

Dole even directly suggested to Saddam that the dictator's efforts to intimidate the US were work-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VOTING IN ISRAEL

Sir, - It is a great privilege to be able to live in Israel and vote in an American election, and because I used an absentee ballot, I voted before most Americans.

I voted for Bibi. Not because of peace, or territory, or religion. But because I wanted Israel to remain a Jewish state. Recently, in a debate in the Knesset, Shimon Peres claimed that real Jewishness is peace, common sense and respect for human beings.

I have received and mailed back my absentee ballot to Philadelphia where I lived for many years. I voted for Bob Dole. I have very little in common with Bob Dole, except my age. Like my father, I too voted Democrat most of my life. Later he

and I discovered that Roosevelt was not such a great friend of the Jews, and that if he had lived longer, there would probably not have been a Jewish state. If McGovern had been president instead of Nixon, probably there would not have been an airlift to Israel in the Yom Kippur War.

I may be all wrong. We often get the opposite of what we vote for, even if our candidate is elected. But I am not wrong to be a one-issue voter. If an Arab member of the Knesset can hold up a black flag there to identify himself with the Palestinians, I, as an Israeli citizen, and as an American citizen, have the right to vote for Bob, because I want Israel to remain Jewish, even if my calculation is mistaken, and I have the right to vote for Bob, because I want Bill to have less leverage upon Bibi, even if my calculation is mistaken. Jerusalem. JACOB CHINITZ

STAINCH FRIENDS

Sir, - May I express appreciation, praise and thanks to Mr. Patrick Goodenough for his article of October 2, "Staunch friends," which helps counter the calumny spread - or is it spawned - by Israel's enemies, Jewish and non-Jewish, in Israel and abroad. His expressions clear the air of the "bad smell" to which he refers when evil, or to be charitable, misguided people lie and utter hypocritical condemnations of our country.

The murder and maiming of Israelis, and in retaliation the deaths of Palestinians were provoked by others' acts and expressions. Perhaps this will be understood finally in Gaza, Cairo, Paris and even by Peace Now demonstrators. I lament the loss of innocent lives on both sides and protest against the false attribution of cause to Israel. Thank you, Mr. Goodenough, for sharing these emotions and truths. Jerusalem. MOSHE BERLIN

ETHIOPIAN IMMIGRANTS' ECONOMIC FUTURE

Sir, - In an otherwise excellent article published in your *Money Magazine* of October 2 on the economic conditions of Ethiopian immigrants, my point of view was unintentionally distorted. I was described in the article as "leaving hope out of the equation," and instead, seeing a future of impoverishment and economic deprivation as being the only possibility for Ethiopian immigrants here in Israel.

Nothing could be further from the truth. For the past three years, the Israel Association for Ethiopian Jews, where I serve as director, has been attempting to persuade everyone who will listen that a historic choice - and a great opportunity - is facing Israel and the Jewish people. Both in regards to Ethiopian immigrant adults, and especially concerning Ethiopian children and youth, Israel has in its power to create the conditions that will allow this community to become full and equal partners in Israeli society on every level, in the process enormously enriching the and strengthening Israel and the Jewish people as a whole. Or Israel can continue the lack of direction, half measures and neglect that has so far characterized many aspects of the absorption process, with increasingly disturbing results.

There is hope, plenty of hope. But if we rely only on hope, instead of on conscious policies that will give a fair chance to Ethiopian children and adults, hope will indeed melt away. RABBI MICHA ODDENHEIMER, Director, Israel Association for Ethiopian Jews Jerusalem.

Disney's Jerusalem

MITCHELL SILVER

I'd recommend Disney giving the same wise, reassuring voice they provide the Lincoln automobile.

Disney could be trusted to handle expertly the melange of contrasting

firepower to keep order on the slides, raft rides, tube rides and diving areas of these lawless regions. But I am confident that Israeli intelligence operatives can infiltrate cells of Israeli adolescents and

The way to true peace with security, or how to put a smiley face on a troubled city

historical periods and religious faiths Jerusalem encompasses. Anyone who has been to Epcot Center has seen Disney planners build a world in which a Parisian street borders a Mexican plaza next to a Bavarian town across from a Chinese square, alongside a Canadian trading post; a harmonious global village contained in one square mile.

Surely Disney can coordinate a Hasmonaean Tunnel alongside an Akko Mosque, keeping everyone happily humming, "It's a small world after all." The beauty of this idea, from an Israeli security perspective, is that it would free up Israeli forces for where they are really needed - the water parks around the Kinneret. I know skeptics will say the IDF is neither tough enough nor has the

prevent the carnage that results from the middle of a water slide, causing a chain collision. The presence of the security forces would at least enable

POSTSCRIPTS

TRUTH-IN-LABELING has come to America's drinking water: a new law requires that they be told what's coming out of their taps.

"I know that many of us take safe drinking water for granted," President Clinton said. "Unfortunately, it's not always so."

For the first time, the law requires local water agencies to issue annual reports disclosing the chemicals and bacteria that tap

patrons to negotiate with these teenagers from a position of strength; and the teenagers would see that there may be a price for not allowing others occasional use of the slides without fear of grave bodily harm.

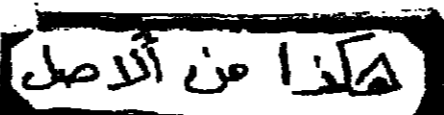
The way to true peace with security? It's clear. All people of good will should rally around the slogans "Disney to the Temple Mount" and "The IDF to Luna Gal!"

The writer is a philosophy teacher spending a year in Israel.

Correction: Gerald Steinberg is a senior associate at Bar-Ilan University's Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies, and not as stated in Friday's paper.

water contains. The information is to be written in simple language and sent directly to homes along with water bills.

PTU! Philippe Cailleau of Le Frechou, France, won the Melon Seed Spitters World Championship with a seed he propelled 6.93 meters. His effort fell far short of the record of 10.29 metres.



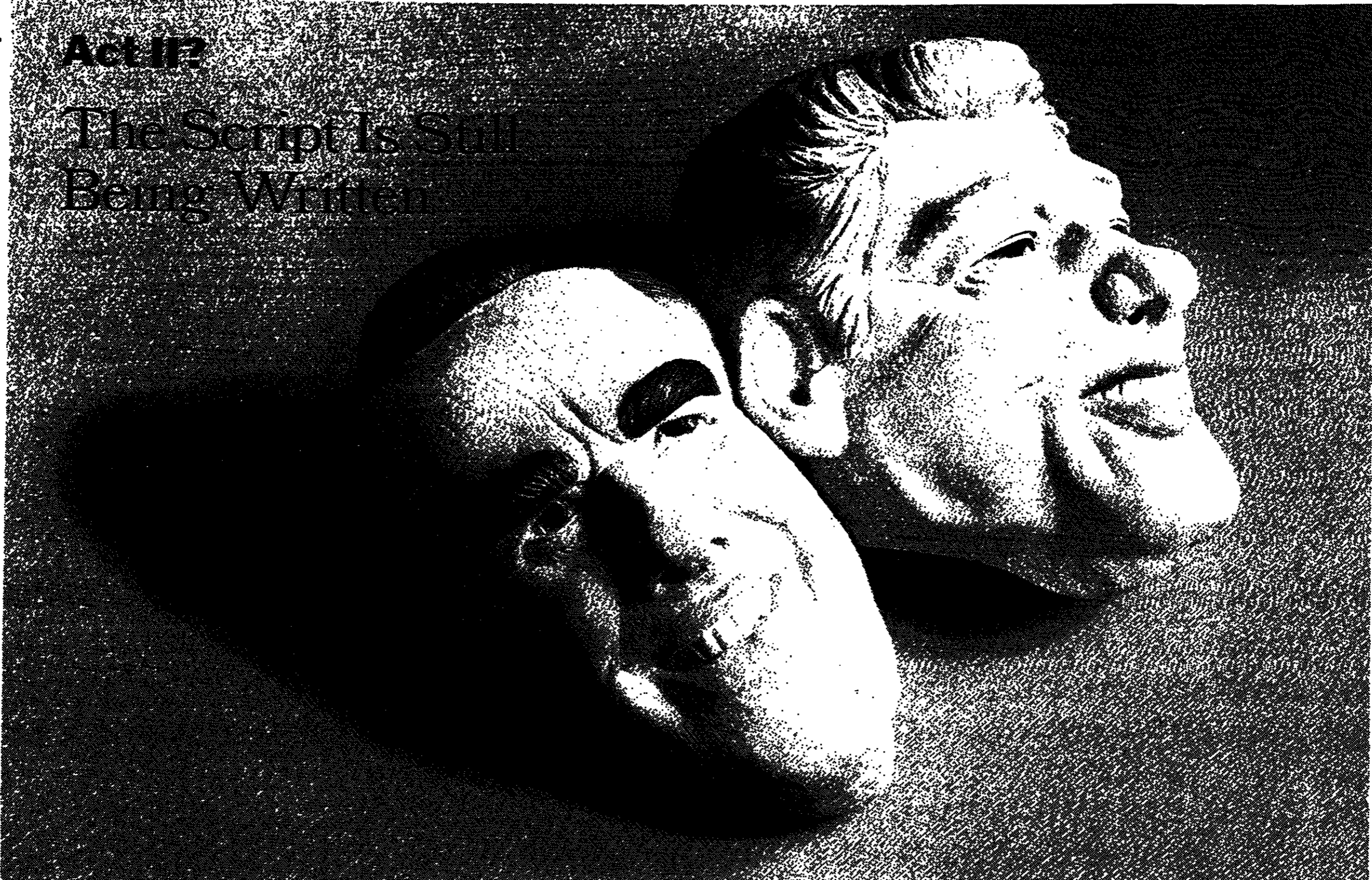
The Jerusalem Post  
8  
THAT'S WHAT THE OPTIMISTS ARE SAYING?  
YUP.  
TRADITIONAL FRENCH ANTI-SEMITISM.

Sunday, October 20, 1996  
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# The New York Times Weekly Review

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## Act II? The Script Is Still Being Written



By RICHARD L. BERKE

**SAN DIEGO**  
If Bill Clinton is re-elected in 16 days, he will face a new reality for a politician whose career has always been directed toward the next campaign: At age 50, he will be a lame duck.

Freed, finally, from the constraints of a perpetual campaign, he would have the extraordinary opportunity to run the nation as he (and Congress) sees fit. So it is noteworthy that Mr. Clinton, whose biggest electoral worry these days is overconfidence, has barely sketched a vision of what he would do as President over the next four years. In his debate with Bob Dole here last week, Mr.

Clinton four times evoked grand images of a "bridge to the 21st century" or a "bridge to the future." But the President espoused mostly vague concepts about what he wants that future to be, with examples like more worker training and more opportunities for people to attend college. His specific references were mostly small-bore initiatives that have been the hallmark of his campaign, like limited tax credits for first-time home buyers and parents of young children.

"In the election campaign Clinton has been expressing virtually only trivialities," said Fred Greenstein, a historian and expert on the Presidency at Princeton University. "Most of these things were self-enacting at the time he promised them and were not major monuments."

Forecasting what a second Clinton term might bring is impossible, he said, because "Clinton has

## Clinton would be the first Democrat barred from seeking a third term.

been so many things — he's been so protean, so variable that you don't know."

There was never such mystery over the intentions of the last President to serve two terms, Ronald Reagan, because his political career was founded on a few basic tenets. The chief critic of big Government, Mr. Reagan was not expected to put forth new programs; Democrats have long

been the ones to do that.

But Mr. Clinton (who would be the first Democrat subject to the Constitutional amendment prohibiting Presidents from running yet again) has few readily identifiable ideological moorings: in the first half of his term he moved left by raising taxes and proposing a massive health care overhaul; in the second half, he tacked right, announcing that "the era of big Government is over."

Mr. Greenstein says that if he faced a more formidable rival, Mr. Clinton would be more imaginative and would be "working hard to come up with some ambitious proposal for a second term — something to sell himself with."

Consider the fundamental questions that have gone totally unaddressed: What would Mr. Clinton

Continued on page 3

FRED R. CONRAD/The New York Times

### Alienated Anglos

Animosity toward Quebec's English-speakers is on the rise.

2

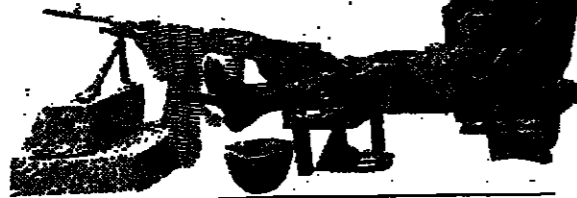
By Anthony Depalma

### Out of Africa

The continent is wary about fending for itself.

2

By Howard W. French



### Bright Lights

Candidates drawn to big cities by big contributions.

3

By Leslie Wayne

### Don't Forget Soccer Dads

## What's a Soccer Mom Anyway?

By NEIL MacFARQUHAR

**O**NCE upon a time, like about three months ago, a soccer mom was just that.

She turned up where she was expected. Pacing the sidelines of her children's games, she wore T-shirts emblazoned with slogans like "I don't have a life. My kids play soccer." One soccer mom in Indiana died leaving a will asking that all memorial donations be made to her church league. A soccer mom at her most flashy might be found in a television commercial, peddling an improved brand of tuna fish.

Then suddenly, some time around the Republican convention, the Soccer Mom became mythic. The hands that steered the mini-van were also deciding whether to turn left or right in the Presidential election. If Bob Dole did not find a way to appeal to such women, they might swing the election for Bill Clinton. In his closing statement during last week's Presidential debate in San Diego, Mr. Dole even addressed soccer moms directly, saying he understood their problems.

In Campaign '96, the Soccer Mom became oracle.

### Misleading

But there is some question whether the mythic version actually exists. The Soccer Mom is either on the threshold of joining the Silent Majority and the Angry White Male of previous elections in the Swing Voters' Hall of Fame, or of being banished back to the sidelines. Believers say the soccer mom embodies the concerns of a huge swath of suburban female voters. But doubters find the title too limiting or misleading and even soccer dads will tell you there just aren't that many.

"It is one of the most overused terms in America," said Pat Schroeder, the Democratic Congresswoman, who as a former soccer mom said she personally never found much difference between suburban mothers and fathers when it came to politics. "Everyone is talking about soccer moms — what they can do to move them. I keep wondering about the demographics — are the moms that different from the dads, and why?"

Gov. Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey, the Republicans' soccer mom archetype, with both a son and



A mother at her son's soccer practice in Brookdale Park in suburban Essex County, N.J.

NORMAN Y. LAGO FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

daughter who played, is also skeptical of the term. "It is unfair in the sense that there are soccer dads as well," said Mrs. Whitman. "I have a problem when you lump people into a group, because you lose a lot of people."

Certainly the soccer moms were not previously considered a distinct breed. A rough computer scan of major American newspapers found just eight references linking soccer moms and politics before 1996, when the number suddenly jumped well past 100.

Susan B. Casey may well have coined the first political usage during Denver's 1995 municipal elections with her slogan "A Soccer Mom for City Council." It was, she thought, a way of denoting herself as everyneighbor.

"It has nothing to do with women or men — 'soccer parent' just didn't sound like a good phrase," said Mrs. Casey, who won. "If I were a male I probably would have said soccer dad, but it wasn't meant to be an appeal to women. Soccer dads know that soccer moms are the same. Actually the dads I know are worse than the moms and kids — they are much more involved."

Defined in a strict sense, soccer moms can't possibly constitute a major bloc of the well over 50 million women who could be expected to vote in a Presidential election. The United States Youth Soccer Association puts the

Continued on page 4

# The World

## Africa Hears Indifference in a U.S. Offer to Help

By HOWARD W. FRENCH

**W**ITH its more than 50 young and fragile states, for decades Africa has been the theater of as many conflicts, from bloody civil wars to cross-border clashes, as any continent. Throughout, if a single element distinguished African strife, it was foreign involvement.

From the superpower proxy struggles that destroyed Angola and tore at the Horn of Africa, to the near-breakdown of states like Nigeria and Zaire, foreign powers almost always played a prominent role, backing one side or another by intervening directly or by supplying arms, advisers or mercenaries.

Since the cold war ended, however, Africa has ceased being the coveted checkerboard that it was for so long, with its resources tied down while its numerous United Nations votes were signed up.

### That Lonely Feeling

And this has led to a sense of marginalization that is eating away at Africa's confidence in the rest of the world. A couple of weeks ago, Africans heard Secretary of State Warren Christopher urge them to set up an African peacekeeping force to be used on the continent. The proposal was intended to convey a sense of concern by the outside world, but for many Africans it has done the opposite: Given recent history, they are left with the strong suspicion that Mr. Christopher's proposal could result in the further writing off the continent with a grand-sounding plan for which no real funding or interest would follow.

"Why is it that Africa is the only continent being called upon to set up its own intervention force?" said Salih Booker, a specialist in African affairs at the Council on Foreign Relations. "Africans have a long history of participating in peace-keeping efforts all over the world, and have spilled their blood with the best of them. There is a nasty double standard operating here."

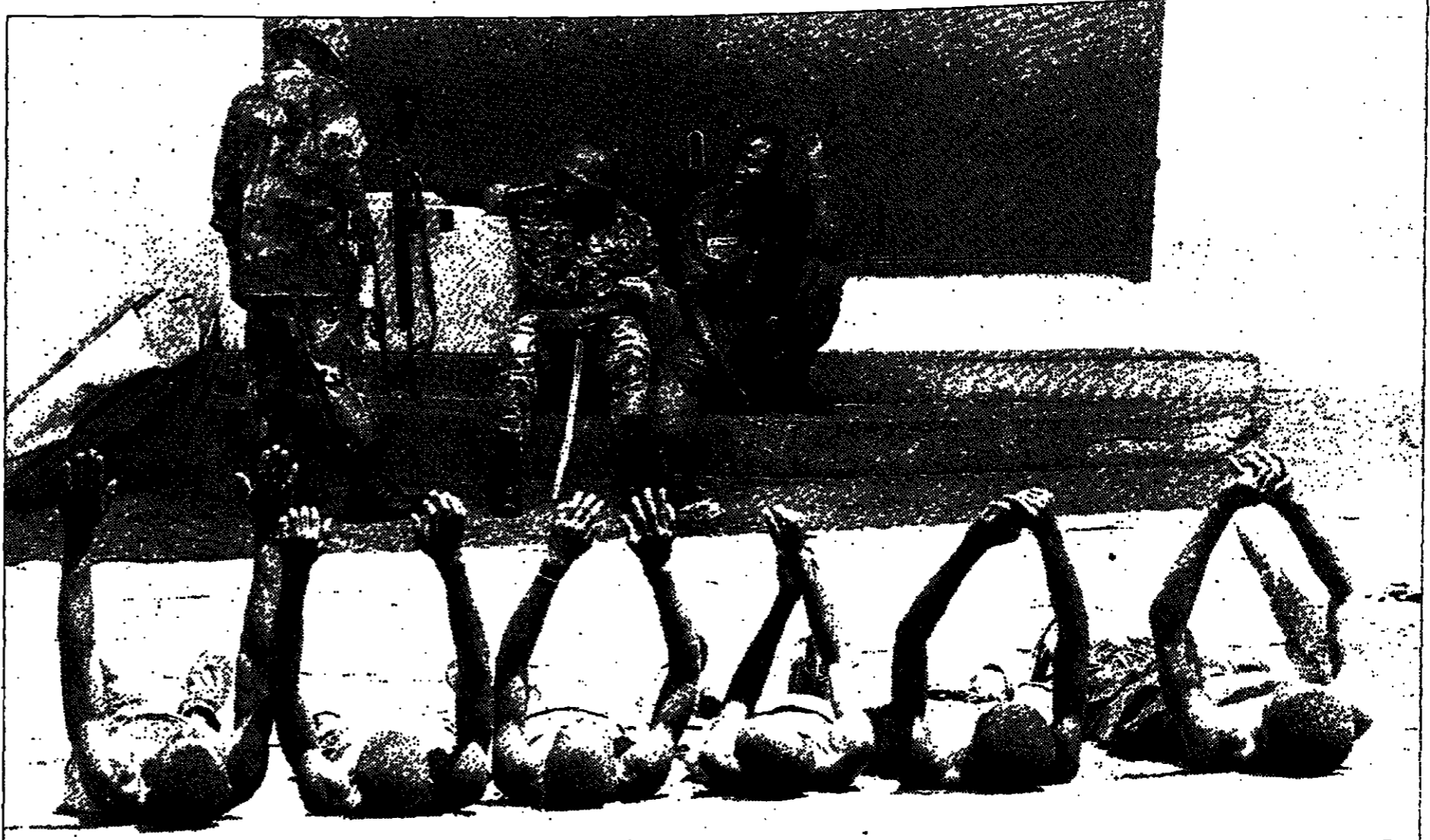
The answer may be as simple as that in places like Bosnia and the Middle East, the big powers feel that too much is at stake for them to forgo close control. But that only helps make the case for a fear of marginalization in Africa.

After the experiences of Somalia, where an American-led humanitarian intervention brought the United States casualties and political humiliation, and then Rwanda, where the world appeared paralyzed in the face of one of the century's worst ethnically driven killing sprees, the outside powers that had so dominated Africa's modern history are now finding they have no more stomach for large-scale military operations on this continent. Of the industrialized nations, France alone still seems to have any taste for such interventions — typically to prop up client regimes or protect its own citizens.

In America, at least, the lesson that policy makers have drawn is that politically speaking, conflagrations in Africa, with their impenetrable ethnic hatreds, were not worth risking the life of a single American soldier.

But now Burundi, Rwanda's ethnic twin and neighbor, is on the brink of what could be another genocidal civil war, and the outside world knows that in the age of satellite-beamed television images, simply walking away from such human catastrophe will not do.

That was the backdrop for Secretary of State Christopher's tour of sub-Saharan Africa this month, in which he was promoting what the United States sees as the best solution to crises that can be expected in Africa for years



West African troops have had limited success controlling violence in Liberia. Last May, peacekeepers had looters lie on their backs repeating, "I will not loot again."

to come.

Rather than relying on the outside world to swoop in and separate combatants or shield civilians from tragedy, the Clinton Administration wants to assemble a 10,000-member all-African crisis response force that can be drawn together and deployed on short notice. Already, Congress has earmarked more than \$20 million for the effort, and has had some success in enlisting the support of other Western countries. Half a dozen African nations have said they would consider contributing troops.

The beauty of the plan, for Washington, is that it allows the world to respond to African crises without putting the lives of American soldiers on the line — and at low cost, given the wages of African armies and the availability of surplus military equipment.

"We have been mightily motivated by events in Burundi," said one senior United States official traveling with Mr. Christopher. "The thinking was that there had to be some option between direct military intervention and doing nothing at all."

But many Africans and American specialists in the continent's affairs fear that this approach risks repeating grave mistakes of past African peacekeeping efforts, or

setting up political booby traps for the future.

For one, deploying modest-sized all-African forces financed and equipped by outsiders has been tried — most notably in Liberia. If the idea cannot be said to have totally failed, the experience has at best been deeply flawed.

### Less Than Success

In Liberia, the 10,000-man West African peacekeeping force has never been able to get a firm grip on the situation. Instead, it has been just enough to keep that country's crisis at a low boil for most of the last six years, with momentary spikes of widespread chaos such as the fighting that devastated the capital, Monrovia, in April. And because outsiders, in particular Western nations, have not been present on the ground, where their lives and reputations would be at stake, international support for the West African troops deployed there has been both tepid and inconsistent.

Beyond its commitment to the start-up costs for the new force, moreover, Washington openly says that it would like to avoid holding the financial bag into the

future. So American diplomats have been seeking official United Nations backing for the effort. Similarly, Mr. Christopher and his aides have been lobbying the Organization for African Unity to endorse the plan.

Here, too, Africa experts foresee little but problems. France, which has remained fully engaged in Africa and enjoys a Security Council veto, is plainly suspicious of the plan; it sees it as a formula for diluting Paris's strong influence on the continent.

What's worse, Africa's four natural powerhouses — Egypt, South Africa, Nigeria and Zaire — are either openly scornful or, in Zaire's case, a potential candidate itself for a stabilizing intervention.

That leaves Washington with a collection of weaker and much smaller states to call upon, and their participation in a United States-led effort would leave some Africans suspicious that the force was merely providing African cover for American missions on the continent.

"Africa would like to feel that they are handling things themselves," the South African President, Nelson Mandela, told reporters on the eve of Mr. Christopher's stop there. "Not acting in response to suggestions that come from outside the continent."

### The Alienated Anglos

## In Quebec, a Self-Fulfilling Separatism

By ANTHONY DePALMA

**A**FTER nearly 20 years of being scraped off, painted over and thoroughly blotted out, English words have almost vanished from the elegant streets and grand boulevards of this, the second largest French-speaking city in the world.

But there remains everywhere a sign that is readily understood: A Louer — for rent. All over the city, even in the poshest residential neighborhoods and the most chic shopping streets, mansions, storefronts and office buildings go begging for tenants.

The real estate distress, while probably due in part to the same afflictions that cities everywhere have suffered, is only one of the signs that the bitter battle over language in Quebec province is taking its toll on Montreal's commerce and culture. It is estimated that in the last 20 years more than 300,000 English speakers, most of them Montrealers, have packed up and left, weary of the endless debate over whether Quebec should become a sovereign nation, with its own official language. The number of companies that have fled, from corporate giants to small start-ups, is thought to be more than 1,000. That includes the Bank of Montreal, which now keeps its principal corporate offices, and executives, in Toronto.

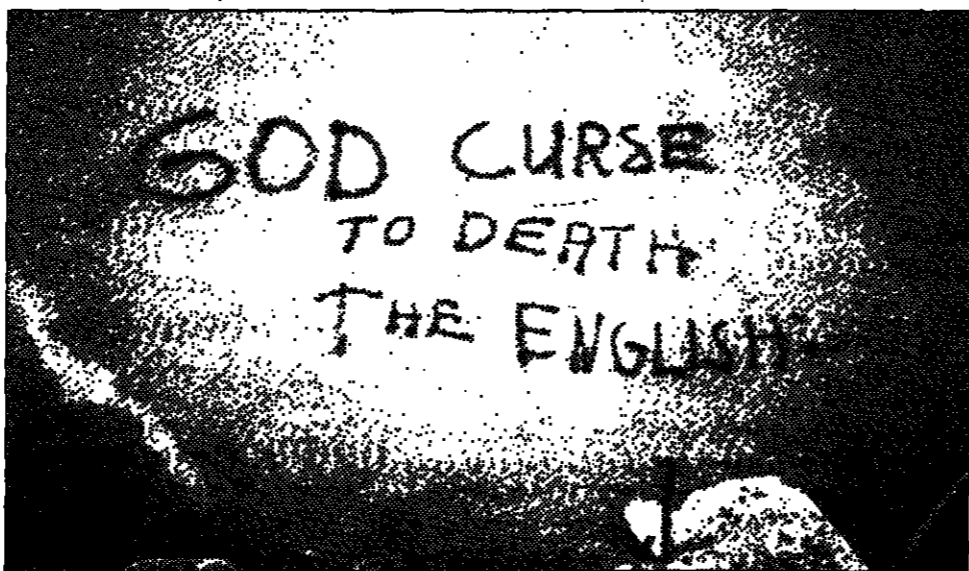
Meanwhile, Montreal has some of the highest levels of unemployment in Canada.

### 'Just a Metaphor'

Of course, it is not just the restrictions on English on commercial signs that has caused the decline. On the very night the separatist referendum was defeated a year ago, Parti Québécois leaders vowed to hold another referendum and to continue the long struggle for sovereignty.

"Language is just a metaphor," said Robert Lecker, a native Montrealer and professor of English at McGill University here. He believes that what is really at stake is whether in their push for independence, the separatists are depriving not only English speakers but all citizens of democratic rights.

In a paper that raised many hackles last summer, Mr. Lecker wrote that "the ruling provincial party — the Parti Québécois — is endorsing a view of linguistic and ethnic supremacy that is responsible for the ongoing violation of democratic principles and human rights."



On a poster, under the heading "Walls of Shame," opponents of French-speaking separatists have documented some of the graffiti on the streets of Montreal.

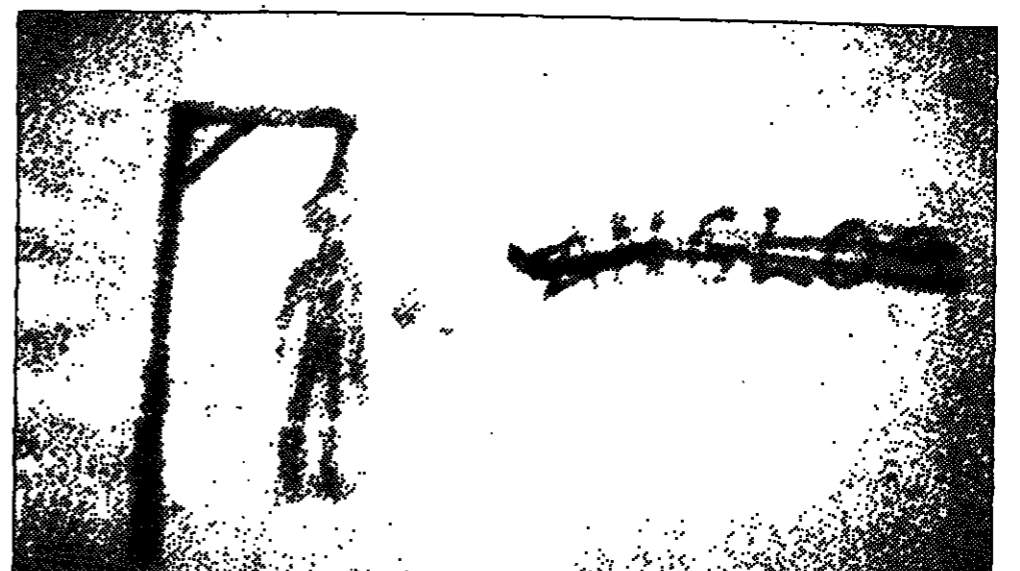
The local French-language newspaper labeled Mr. Lecker "a hateronger." Tensions have risen since the 800,000 remaining English speakers in Quebec, along with two million French-speaking federalists, Cree Indians and immigrants, narrowly

defeated the separatist referendum. Recent polls show that 57 percent of Québécois nerved by a generation of conflict don't want to see another referendum in the next decade. Even so, political pressure has been mounting to get tougher on language. A proposal before the provincial government forbids the sale of video games or computer software in English if a French version is available anywhere in the world. And the bill would revive the dreaded "language troopers," who could make surprise inspections of stores and even offices in private homes to

insure that French is being used. At the same time, English speakers, frightened because of the one percent margin by which they won the last vote, have started to fight back. One group sent a delegation to New York last month warning investment bankers about the dangers of separation. The delegation was largely ignored on Wall Street but caused a furor in Montreal. Another federalist group, to warn outsiders of what is going on here, recently mailed tourist agencies around the world a poster with photos of urban graffiti like "God Curse to Death the English" and a dozen other hate signs sprayed on walls in Montreal. As divisions here widen, extremists are emboldened. Raymond Villeneuve, who was sentenced to a dozen years in prison in the 1960's for planting bombs in the name of the fight for independence, recently issued an oblique threat on a radio program, saying the struggle "could come to bombs or more simple methods such as Molotov cocktails."

### Even in Canada

The hardening of attitudes reminded many that violence, even in a country so pacific that it put a maple leaf on its flag, is not impossible. Memories are all too clear of the chilling days in 1970 when armed Canadian troops patrolled the streets of Montreal in a show of force intended to put down an



anticipated separatist insurrection. For years, the federal Government has said it would not force Quebec to stay in the Canadian federation against its will. But now the Government is challenging Quebec's right to make such a decision on its own. Allan Rock, Canada's Attorney General, last month asked the Supreme Court to decide how much authority the province has. Speaking to Parliament, Mr. Rock called any unilateral action by Quebec a "formula for chaos" that would "undermine political stability, interrupt the prevailing order and cast into doubt the interests and rights of Quebecers and all Canadians."

Quebec Premier Lucien Bouchard has said that in the event of a vote to secede, he would seek international recognition of his new nation. But he knows other countries would take a critical look at the province's record on human rights, which has been a sensitive issue for both sides. "We can prove that there is no other minority maybe in the world that is treated as well as this minority," said Yves Martin, secretary of the Secretariat of Linguistic Policy in Quebec, referring to English-speaking Quebecers.

But in the case of an English-speaking undertaker who had been ordered to call his business a "salon funéraire," the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva found in 1983 that the language law

violates the freedom of expression provision of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

An advisory commission from the House of Commons in London is looking at the possible violation of rights of the Cree Indians, who have declared that if Quebec separates from Canada, they would separate from Quebec.

And some members of the United States Congress have raised the rights issue in regard to an order last winter removing from supermarket shelves foods from New York that were not labeled "Kosher for Passover," in both English and French. Manufacturers say it isn't profitable to print and use special labels just for that short time.

### The Passover-Only Rule

Mr. Martin said an agreement has been reached to allow "Kosher for Passover" labels printed only in English for 40 days before the holidays to 10 days after.

To Montrealers like David Black, a 27-year-old bilingual businessman who has been actively involved in the English counterattack, such responses are no solution at all but an indication of how deeply divided Quebec, and Canada, really is.

"The Arabs and Jews are closer to settling what's going on in Jerusalem," he said, "than we are of settling this here."

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page: "هذا من الأصل"



# The Nation

## Hunting Cash, Candidates Follow the Bright Lights

By LESLIE WAYNE

**C**IVICS books say that politicians are in a race for votes. But reality paints a different picture: Campaigning is often more a race for dollars and, by that measure, as in the race for votes, some places are more attractive than others.

Three cities — New York, Washington and Los Angeles — are the biggest sources of political donations by individuals to Presidential and Congressional campaigns and to national political parties, according to the Center for Responsive Politics, a nonprofit group that studies campaign finance. More money flowed from individual contributors in New York City than from those in 19 states combined, the center found.

The private research group estimated that about \$800 million would be spent on this year's Presidential race and another \$800 million on Congressional races. That includes contributions from political action committees, Federal matching funds to the candidates and other sources — including individuals. By far the largest source of contributions to all candidates is business, which has raised \$242 million, most of it for Republicans. Organized labor has raised \$35 million, much of it going to Democrats. Looking at contributions from individuals and where those contributors live, the study found that Manhattan's Upper East Side, with zip codes 10021, 10022, 10128 and 10028, is the single biggest treasure chest for Presidential and Congressional candidates. From Missouri, Idaho and beyond, they have been trekking to the salons of Fifth Avenue to finance their campaigns back home.

"Not all cities are created equal, and certain parts of the country express themselves more loudly politically than others," said Larry Makinson, deputy director of the center. "No matter who you are or where you are running from, you will be visiting Washington, New York and Los Angeles

### Where the Motorcades Roam

The top sources of individual contributions of \$200 or more to all campaigns in the period from Jan. 1, 1995 to last month. Figures in millions.

Metropolitan Area	Total	Dems.	Reps.	Zip Code	Location	Total	Dems.	Reps.
New York	\$39.8	\$22.1	\$17.3	10021	Manhattan, Upper East Side, 61st to 80th Streets	\$6.2	\$3.3	\$2.9
Washington	\$28.2	\$14.1	\$13.8	10022	Manhattan, East Side, 50th to 60th Streets	\$4.1	\$2.5	\$1.6
Los Angeles	\$19.6	\$10.5	\$8.5	10017	Manhattan, East Side, 41st to 49th Streets	\$2.1	\$1.5	\$0.7
Boston	\$14.0	\$8.1	\$5.8	90210	Beverly Hills, Calif.	\$1.9	\$1.3	\$0.6
Chicago	\$12.1	\$5.9	\$6.0	20008	Washington, upper Northwest section	\$1.8	\$1.1	\$0.7
Detroit	\$9.6	\$3.4	\$6.0	20007	Washington, Georgetown	\$1.7	\$1.0	\$0.7
Philadelphia	\$9.3	\$3.6	\$5.7	90067	Los Angeles, Century City	\$1.6	\$1.1	\$0.6
Houston	\$9.3	\$3.2	\$6.0	10019	Manhattan, West Side, 49th to 59th Streets	\$1.6	\$1.0	\$0.6
San Francisco	\$8.7	\$3.8	\$4.8	33480	Palm Beach, Fla.	\$1.5	\$0.5	\$1.0
Atlanta	\$8.3	\$2.2	\$6.0	10128	Manhattan, Upper East Side, 87th to 96th Streets	\$1.5	\$0.9	\$0.6
Dallas	\$8.1	\$2.0	\$6.0	10028	Manhattan, Upper East Side, 81st to 86th Streets	\$1.5	\$0.9	\$0.6
Newark, N.J.	\$6.8	\$3.2	\$3.6	37205	Nashville	\$1.4	\$0.3	\$1.1
Nashville	\$8.0	\$1.0	\$4.9	06830	Greenwich, Conn.	\$1.4	\$0.6	\$0.8
Nassau-Suffolk Counties, N.Y.	\$5.9	\$1.9	\$3.9	20036	Washington, Dupont Circle	\$1.3	\$0.7	\$0.6
Miami	\$5.4	\$3.3	\$2.1	37215	Nashville	\$1.2	\$0.1	\$1.1
Bridgeport-Fairfield, Conn.	\$5.4	\$2.0	\$3.3	60611	Chicago, Lake Shore Drive area	\$1.2	\$0.6	\$0.6
West Palm Beach, Fla.	\$5.0	\$2.1	\$2.9	22101	McLean, Va.	\$1.2	\$0.4	\$0.8
Bergen County, N.J.	\$5.0	\$2.8	\$2.1	20016	Washington, upper Northwest section	\$1.2	\$0.6	\$0.6
Minneapolis	\$4.9	\$1.9	\$2.9	20854	Potomac, Md.	\$1.1	\$0.5	\$0.6
St. Louis	\$4.7	\$1.5	\$2.6	77002	Houston, central	\$1.1	\$0.5	\$0.7

Source: Center for Responsive Politics

The New York Times

with an open hand. For some candidates, they will rely on these areas more than on their own home district.

These golden zones of affluence and clout include Beverly Hills' famed 90210, as well as the Georgetown homes of Washington power brokers and Chicago's Lake Shore Drive. Nashville vaulted onto the list be-

cause of huge home-town donations to the failed Presidential bid of Lamar Alexander.

New York and Los Angeles give more to Democrats than to Republicans. Beverly Hills is one of President Clinton's biggest source of funds; over all, individuals in the Los Angeles area have donated \$10.5 million for the Democrats and \$8.5 million to the

Republicans. Hollywood's movie moguls have long been staunch Democrats. And Manhattan also favored Democrats, giving them \$22.1 million compared to \$17.3 million for Republicans. Washington, a city attuned to keeping both sides happy, is split: \$14.1 million to Democrats and \$13.8 million to Republicans.

To Mr. Makinson, these geographically lopsided donations create a two-tiered political system, the voters and the donors. "In politics there's a first class section and a second class section," said Mr. Makinson. "People in first class get the perks. They get treated well and there is no question they will be extremely well represented."

### Photo Finish

## Mr. Gore Goes to Washington, Too

**T**HE annual dinner named for the original "happy warrior," Gov. Alfred E. Smith, is a traditional home for the jocular tension of a Presidential campaign. Any controversy is usually generated by the presence of rival candidates on the dais, not by their absence.

This year, the board of the Alfred E. Smith Foundation, whose president is John Cardinal O'Connor of the Archdiocese of New York, decided not to invite Bill Clinton and Bob Dole in an apparent snub over the President's position on abortion. Their running mates, though, lived up to the dinner's tradition.

Vice President Al Gore ventured into uncharted technological territory by narrating a slide-show history of the Vice Presidency, including computer-doctored photographs showing him popping up Zelig-like at momentous historical events (excerpts accompany this article). Jack Kemp engaged in self-deprecating humor that sounded a bit familiar to longtime attendees of the dinner, which benefits medical institutions.

"People say my speeches are too long," he said. "I don't know, I enjoy every minute of them. They say I'm arrogant, but I know better. They say I talk too much, but how else are people going to learn?" Mr. Kemp, who had caught flak from within his own party for going easy on Mr. Gore, made it clear there are drawbacks to a pulled punch. "Al Gore resorted to the lowest, dirtiest, most unconscionable trick in the political book," Mr. Kemp said. "He called me a nice guy. Can you believe that?"

DAVID FIRESTONE



"As Jack can tell you, the secret to being a good running mate is having a strong relationship with the guy running for President. President Clinton and I have had a very

harmonious relationship. Most of you think our relationship dates back to 1992. But our political partnership goes back much further — longer than some of you may know."



"I was put in charge of President Clinton's White House Task Force on the Olympic Games. Incidentally, Jack, I begged her not to try that dismount. I said, 'Kerri, that's a risky vaulting scheme that will tear your Achilles tendon.'"



"I have been asked from time to time to take on special projects where I anonymously do the best I can. Here's an example. I've been asked to come back for the World Series to do something more fitting for my personality — to serve as the honorary foul pole."

## The Script Is Still Being Written

Continued From Page 1

do to contain the growth of Medicare and other benefit programs? Would he adhere to the liberal bent of Hillary Rodham Clinton or the pragmatic touch of aides like Bruce Reed, a veteran from the centrist Democratic Leadership Council who has been assigned to come up with an agenda for a second term?

Leon E. Panetta, the President's chief of staff, argued that Mr. Clinton had laid out a vision for a second term. "What you see is what you're going to get," he said. "He's always been a centrist, and he'll be a centrist in the next four years." Mr. Panetta listed three foundations for a second term: balancing the budget; increasing emphasis on education, and creating new jobs to keep people off welfare. But Mr. Clinton has not said very much about how he would achieve those goals.

### A New Cast

Ultimately, this may not be Mr. Panetta's worry; he and a host of other senior aides are widely expected to depart the White House even if Mr. Clinton is re-elected. Among those who would stay — and among prominent Democrats — there is a lively guessing game over what Mr. Clinton would like as his legacy.

Already, the Democratic Leadership Council, which Mr. Clinton led before launching his campaign in 1992, has pronounced itself as having won the struggle over his political soul; it has begun compiling a list of talent among "new Democrats" who could stock a second Clinton White House. At the same time, a coalition of unions and civil rights groups and liberals, calling itself the Campaign for America's Future, is counting on Mr. Clinton to creep back to the left — a hint sent when he vowed to smooth out the harshest elements in the new welfare law.

In the second and final Presidential debate, Bob Dole brought up the vision question when he accused President Clinton of scaring elderly voters into thinking Republicans would tamper with Medicare and Social Security. "If you don't have any ideas," Mr. Dole said, "if you don't have any agenda and all you have is fear, that's all you can use."

Indeed, it is probably easier to discern the White House agenda of the challenger than the agenda of the man who currently holds the office: Mr. Dole would likely push his centerpiece proposal for an across-the-board 15 percent tax cut, work for more military spending and, under a Republican Congress, press for a ban on late-term abortions.

But one reason Mr. Clinton seems to be getting away without enunciating any sweeping proposals is that many voters no longer trust what politicians promise them anyway. The candidates' pledges to cut taxes

est New York Times/CBS News Poll found that 44 percent of likely voters said they believed their taxes would increase if Mr. Clinton were re-elected; 40 percent said taxes would rise if Mr. Dole were elected.

Probably the most convincing explanation for Mr. Clinton's vagueness about a second term is the uncertainty over who will control Congress.

### Fiscal Realities

For that reason, perhaps Mr. Clinton's failure to lay out more specifics simply reflects a pragmatism that would leave room for him to work with whoever runs Congress. Mr. Clinton's reticence may also reflect fiscal realities: voters no longer have patience with a candidate who proposes grandiose and costly initiatives, like Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society in 1964.

Despite his ample lead in the opinion polls, maybe Mr. Clinton's instinct is also to avoid specifics that might jeopardize any constituency. After all, Walter F. Mondale hardly helped himself in 1984 when he said he would raise taxes. But Mr. Clinton's lack of a program is all the more obvious because there is no great issue dominating the political discourse. When Richard M. Nixon ran for re-election in 1972, for instance, Vietnam — and his promise to leave it — was front and center.

Yet there are risks for a President who is re-elected without seeming to have a purpose. In 1992, George Bush did not even make it that far, partly because he was perceived as lacking what he called "the vision thing." For those who do win re-election, political ballast is all the more important, given the history of Presidents floundering in their second term.

### Two Turns

The latest confusion over Mr. Clinton's ideological stripes relates to his dealings with homosexuals. Earlier this month, he sought to telegraph his distaste for the Defense of Marriage Act, which precludes Federal benefits for same-sex marriages, by signing it late at night.

But then he tried to capitalize on his signing of the bill with a radio commercial in which the announcer boasts that the President had "defended our values" by supporting the act and taking other steps to fight "for our values." Another turn came last week when the Clinton campaign, yielding to an outcry from gay groups, yanked the commercial.

Paul Begala, a top strategist for Mr. Clinton in the 1992 campaign, argues that it is misguided to portray the President as trying to have it both ways. "I don't believe there's a war for Bill Clinton's soul — that's silly," Mr. Begala said. "Clinton is not a leader who is locked in ideology."

Of course, Bill Clinton, if finally unleashed from campaigning, might

# Ideas & Trends

## What a Deal! But Somebody Pays.

By DAVID CAY JOHNSTON

**L**OOKING for a loan? How do these terms sound? No application forms to complete and no credit checks. Approval is automatic. You can borrow as much money as you want, up to 40 percent of your pay, for as long as you want, at no interest.

Sound too good to be true? The Federal Government is making interest-free loans available under precisely those terms to people who want to squirrel away big sums for retirement while deferring income taxes for years or even decades.

There is, as you might expect, a catch. These loans are available only to what a 1974 law describes as "a select group of management or highly compensated employees." The law is Erisa, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, under which the Government regulates pensions and 401(k)-style retirement savings plans.

### Limits for Some

Under Erisa, the Government makes interest-free "loans" available to anyone who defers pay until retirement. The loan principal consists of the taxes that would be due on income that individuals set aside until retirement. Because these loans delay the collection of tax revenues, the Government places strict limits on pensions and on the amounts

people can save for retirement in the programs it regulates. You may save only \$2,000 in your Individual Retirement Account, \$9,500 in your 401(k) and, if you own your own business, \$30,000 in a Keough retirement savings plan.

But Erisa also contains an exemption for people willing and able to forgo Government protections. These people can save all the money they want for retirement, leaving it for their employers to invest, without paying current taxes on it. They must pay taxes when they finally collect the money, of course, but at that point their tax bracket may be lower.

During a six-month investigation, The New York Times found that the definition of who is in this select group has been stretched and stretched. At International Business Machines, where a quarter century ago two executives had such loans, the company opened the opportunity to about 1,350 people last year and more than 1,000 signed up. Walgreen's, the drugstore chain, has let store managers making \$55,000 a year participate.

In examining records of more than 300 corporations and conducting interviews with consultants, tax lawyers and small-business owners, The Times found that the volume of these loans has been exploding, especially since Congress and President Clinton raised tax rates for high-income people and cut back on pensions in 1993. Just how many billions of dollars has been loaned out is not

known, however, because no one in Washington keeps track.

For those at the very top, the loans can run into millions. In the last two years Alex Trotman, the chief executive of the Ford Motor Company, put away \$5.4 million, although how much he eventually gets will depend on the price of Ford stock. His Government loan equals the \$2.1 million in taxes that he deferred.

Michael Jordan, the chief executive of Westinghouse, saved \$1.8 million in the last

### The Government's interest-free 'loans' to executives sound too good to be true.

two years, obtaining a \$712,000 interest-free loan under even better terms. When he returns, Mr. Jordan will collect the money he saved plus about 7 percent interest — or, if its value has risen more, Westinghouse stock.

Since deferring the payment of taxes costs the Government money, and since there is no free lunch, why does the Government pay no

attention to these executives' loans? Because their costs are paid not by the Treasury but by shareholders of the companies that pay taxes on the money they keep for executives and managers.

"In deferred compensation arrangements the employer is giving a subsidy to the employee," said Yale Tauber, the senior executive compensation expert at William M. Mercer, the nation's largest benefits consulting firm.

These subsidies can be substantial. The General Electric Corporation, which borrows money for 4.8 percent in the market, is paying 14 percent to John H. Welch Jr., its chief executive, on \$1 million he deferred for five years. And it gave him a \$35,000 sweetener payment, too. Coca-Cola has paid executives as much as 19.85 percent interest on their deferrals.

The subsidies should interest investors, and especially people with 401(k) accounts, because 42 percent of 401(k) investments are in stock of the employer's company.

But shareholders know little about these subsidies: the Securities and Exchange Commission requires companies to disclose their top executives' compensation, but they need not say how much of it has been deferred, or precisely what interest rate is paid.

## 'Soccer Moms'

### What's in a Name?

Here is a demographic profile of "soccer moms," if they are defined as suburban women between the ages of 32 and 50 who have children under 18 and work at least part-time. The numbers are drawn from women in suburbs of the nation's 10 largest metropolitan areas.

- ✓ 6 in 10 are younger than 40.
- ✓ 8 in 10 are white.
- ✓ 8 in 10 are married.
- ✓ 1 in 6 is divorced or separated.
- ✓ Nearly 2 in 3 have attended college.
- ✓ 2 in 10 work for government.
- ✓ More than 5 in 10 make less than \$20,000 themselves, but nearly 6 in 10 have a household income of more than \$50,000.

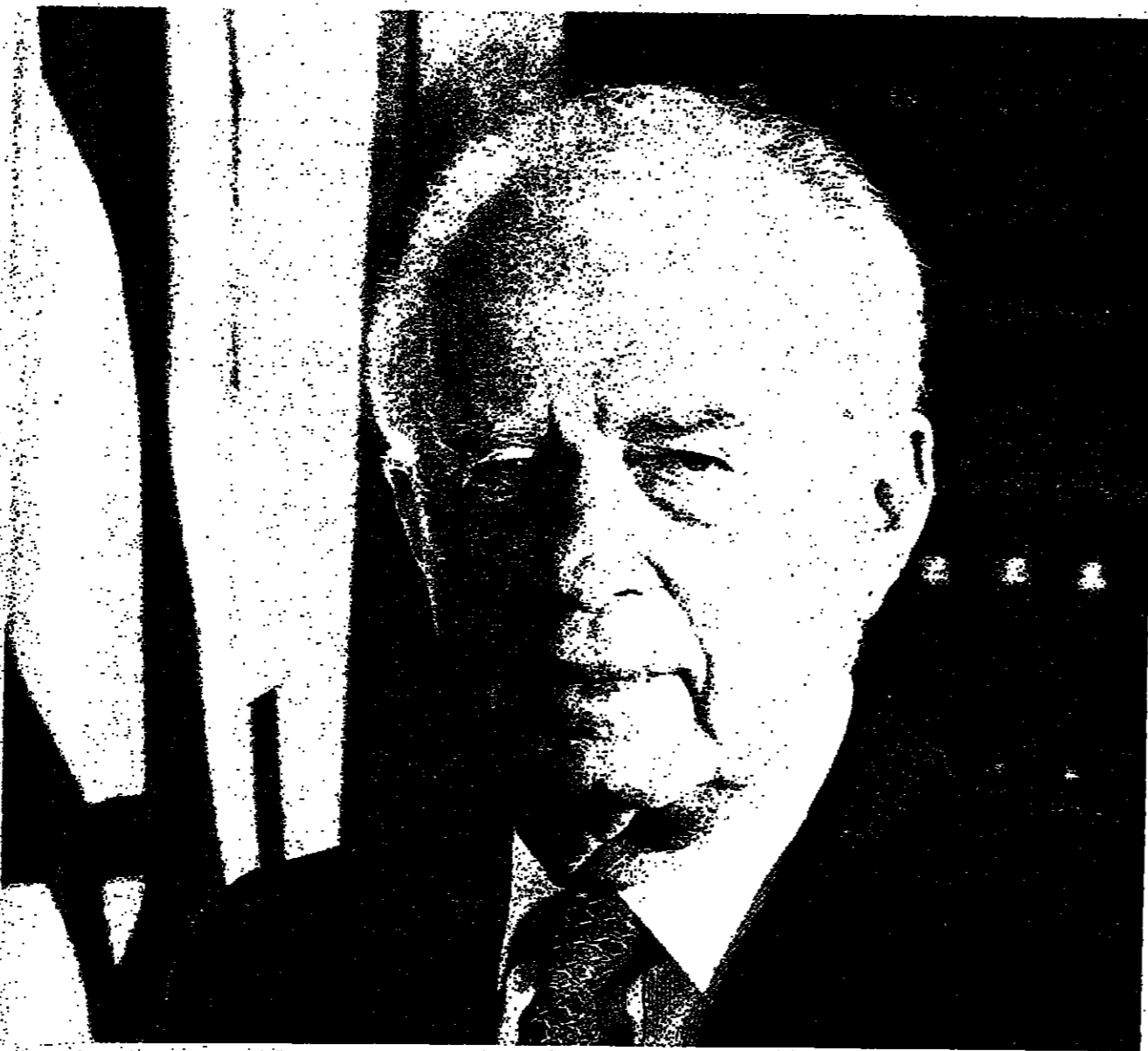


Source: Eric A. Bevelage, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 1995.

The New York Times

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Continued From Page 1

number of all players under age 19 at only about 2.5 million. In a state with a heavy suburban vote like New Jersey, there are roughly 145,000 such players. New York has about 131,000 and Connecticut 63,000.

A suburb with an active program like Montclair, N.J. — population 38,000 — boasts some 1,800 kids playing soccer. It takes 250 parent volunteers to keep the program running, but only about 10 percent of them are women. The New Jersey Youth Soccer Association said the pattern was similar throughout the state.

"Who is participating when you talk about making it happen on the field? It is predominantly men," said Stanford L. Brown, 44, a Montclair coach. "Soccer dads are more likely to take on the mantle of being the coach, even if they haven't played."

His wife, Lili, one of the town's 15 women coaches, agrees. "I am always pleading with women to take on coaching and to be involved, but I have only met with limited success," said Mrs. Brown. "Women say, 'No, no, no, I want my husband to do it so he interacts with his daughter.'"

Soccer moms also bristle at the term because they find it vaguely insulting. "I hate to be a whole breed of something, but I admit I have a talented soccer player, so as long as it is Dr. Soccer Mom, because I have a Ph.D., I accept," said Ann-Marie Nazzaro, the director of the town's YWCA.

Despite such reservations, pollsters and demographers find the term useful as a catch-all for suburban women, most married and working at least part-time outside the home, with children under 18 — even if it distorts the role mothers perform in their children's athletic lives. They find it enough for mothers to drive their kids to the field.

### Sneakers, Not Heels

"Soccer moms of the 1990's were the 'supermoms' of the 1980's," said Kellyanne Fitzpatrick, president of the Polling Company, a Republican firm. "Many of them have kicked off their high heels and replaced them with Keds to watch their kids. If you are a soccer mom, the world according to you is seen through the needs of your children."

Since soccer moms only recently appeared on political radar screens, there aren't a lot of polling data to work with. But there has been a big change in the voting inclinations of white women.

In a New York Times/CBS Poll of September 1992, 48 percent of married white suburban women preferred President Bush and 27 percent favored Mr. Clinton. This September, 49 percent prefer Mr. Clinton and only 39 percent favor Mr. Dole, a shift of 22 percentage points in Mr. Clinton's favor. Now as then, white married men in general lean toward the G.O.P.

"What makes the soccer moms so key this time is that they are voting Republican for Congress and Democratic for President," said Celinda Lake, the president of Lake Research, a Democratic polling firm.

Some experts on gender politics, however, believe that the state of a woman's marriage exerts stronger influence over her voting pattern than how she spends time with her children. "Soccer mom is a bad label," said Warren T. Farrell, author of "The Myth of Male Power." "A better label would be the Potentially Rejected Moms or the 'First Wives' Moms. When she begins to fear the end of her marriage or it does end, she begins to look to the government to become a substitute husband. The Democrats play the role of the government as substitute husband better than the Republicans."

As the election nears, the soccer mom may have to cede her pedestal as key swing voter. That category excludes too many undecided women, while the soccer mom probably has made up her mind by now.

"There are more than twice as many Waitress Moms as Soccer Moms," said Ms. Lake, referring to blue-collar working women without college educations supporting children. "Right now they are voting Democratic, but many of them are undecided... If you want to know the truth, it is now the Waitress Moms who are critical."

הקדמה מאלה







MUSIC

A Winding Path Leads a Fiery Maestro to New Jersey

By LAWRENCE B. JOHNSON

HE has come to the New Jersey Symphony like Prometheus, bringing fire. It is in his eyes and his soul, the musicians say, and in his belly. And now they sense the heat of that fire in their sound.

The torchbearer is the Czech-born, naturalized American conductor Zdenek Macal. Now in his fourth season as music director, Mr. Macal has won praise from the New Jersey players for sharpening the orchestra's technical edge while nurturing an unprecedented bloom in its sound. He will put his newly polished ensemble on display at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening in a concert featuring the New York premiere of Ellen Taaffe Zwilich's Triple Concerto.

Like almost any other orchestra that ventures into Carnegie Hall, the New Jersey Symphony feels it has something to prove to the folks back home, even if home is just across the river. Actually, the nearness of the New York Philharmonic on one side and the Philadelphia Orchestra on the other lends added importance to the New Jersey Symphony's hour on the Carnegie stage. And Mr. Macal, it seems, has made his troupe believe that it can stand tall amid those skyscrapers.

"This orchestra used to play with a more introverted style," said Randall Hicks, the principal timpanist and a member of the New Jersey Symphony for 25 years. "It's a wonderful change to have Macal come in and cause the orchestra to open up. He has a very exuberant personality, and that energy seeps into his music-making. He has brought in some young blood, but more than that he has allowed the orchestra as a whole to play out, to feel its strength and its natural talent."

His famously high-powered engine at idle recently, Mr. Macal, boyish at 60, settled into a sofa in the New York apartment overlooking Lincoln Center that he shares with his wife, Georgina. The move from Milwaukee, where Mr. Macal directed the Milwaukee Symphony from 1986 to 1995, has landed him right where he wants to be, within walking distance of performances at the Metropolitan Opera and Avery Fisher Hall and within easy reach of three orchestras he regularly visits as guest conductor: the New York Philharmonic, the Philadelphia Orchestra and the National Symphony in Washington.

He also has easy access to Europe, where he conducts widely. From Mr. Macal's high-rise perspective, life is good.

"If I were not happy, I wouldn't be here," he said, in a version of English richly flavored with accents of Czech, French, German and Italian, the four other languages he speaks. "Whatever I am doing, I enjoy myself. I extend myself 100 percent in every concert. It doesn't matter whether I conduct in Paris or a small city in Wisconsin."

Mr. Macal left the Milwaukee Symphony, an orchestra that was larger in every way (bigger budget, more musicians, longer season), to succeed Hugh Wolff at the New Jersey Symphony. This orchestra has a core of 76 players who work on a 32-week contract, including just 12 different classical subscription programs a year. Based in Newark, it plays throughout the state, with series in New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Englewood, Red Bank and Morristown. Next October, Mr. Macal and company move into new digs in Newark, a 2,700-seat hall in the New Jersey Performing Arts Center.

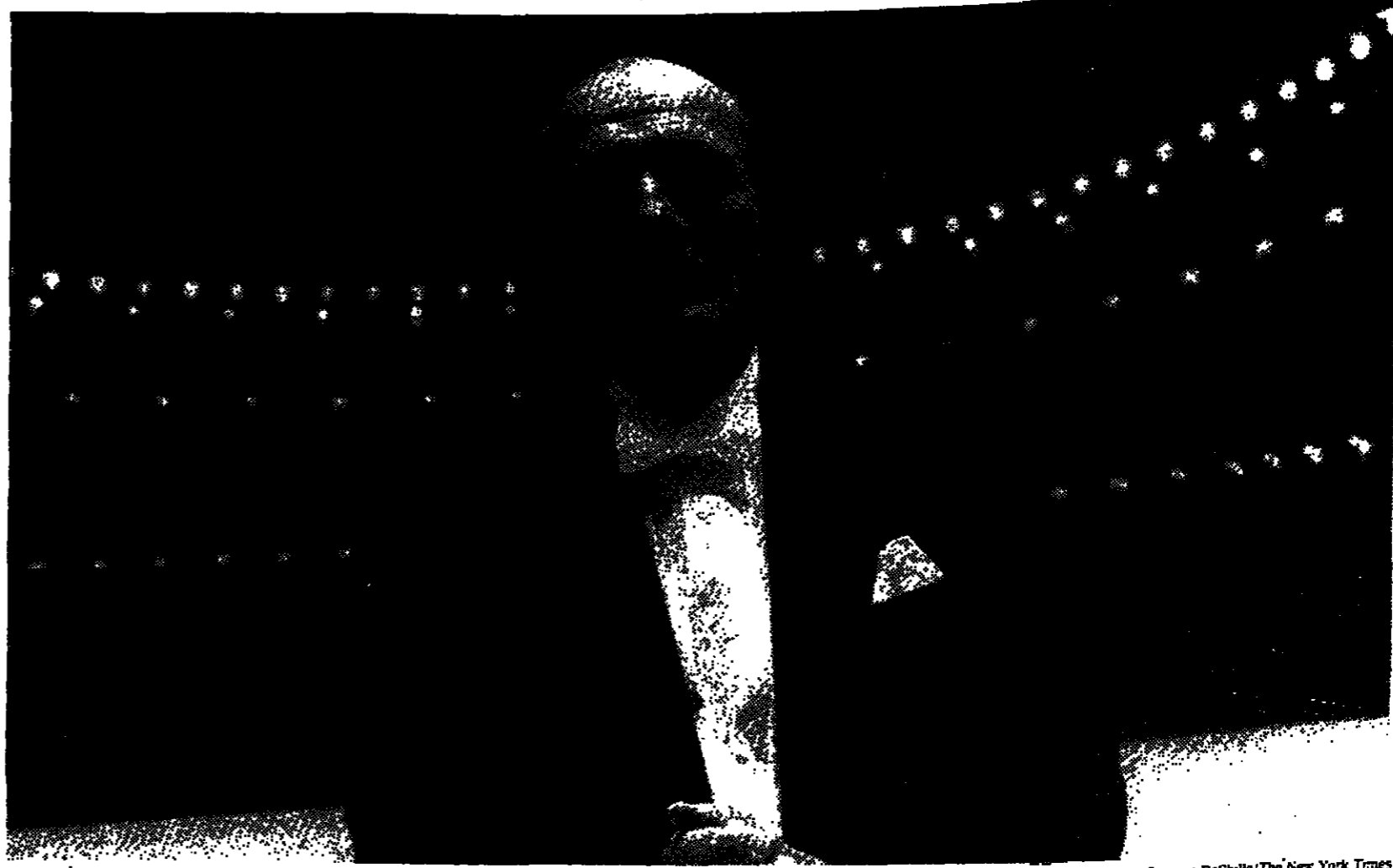
At the administrative level, Mr. Macal's presence in Newark has inspired boundless, if not dazed, admiration.

"When Maestro Macal is on the podium, he gets into a zone and simply takes the orchestra with him," said Karen Swanson, the orchestra's general manager. "I don't know that I've ever met anyone so singularly committed to music. It's startling, and sometimes even exhausting."

The conductor's often-noted intensity has at times worked against him in the concert hall. Some critics have complained that his interpretations can sound simply overwrought; indeed, his heated brand of Romanticism has prompted criticism that he lacks analytic depth.

The path of Mr. Macal's career has been long and winding. In the spring of 1968, Russian tanks rolled into Prague to quell a wave of liberalism. Mr. Macal, then 32 and the winner of the 1965 Besançon conducting competition in France, his star rising, gathered up his wife and 4-year-old daughter, and fled from his homeland to breathe the air of freedom. He has been breathing deeply ever since, refusing to be a prisoner of place or politics or his own art.

"When I first came to Germany, everybody said, 'You are a Dvorak specialist; you must conduct Dvo-



Zdenek Macal—With his famous intensity, he has sharpened the edge of the New Jersey Symphony, as he hopes to show at Carnegie Hall.

lak," Mr. Macal recalled. "But I would not. For five or seven years, I did not conduct the 'Symphony From the New World' even one time. Then in the 70's, I was music director of the West German Radio Orchestra in Cologne, where we played very much modern music. Penderecki and Ligeti were my daily job. So when I guest-conducted, everybody expected me to do contemporary music, but I would not. And last spring, when I returned to Prague for the first time after 28 years, I conducted Berlioz's 'Symphonie Fantastique.' And the week before, in Paris, I did the Dvorak Eighth."

Mr. Macal's face was flushed with his own delight at the jokes he has played on a hopelessly expectant world. He busily rearranged books and papers on a table in front of him and flushed and chortled again. He has cultivated a solid career and always on his own terms.

Since escaping to the West, Mr. Macal has, by his own reckoning, conducted more than 150 orchestras in Europe and the United States. In the process, he has acquired a reputation as a musician of uncommon interpretive range and stylistic sympathies. Hearing that assessment, he paused. This time there was no flush of pride but a sober, characteristically intense explanation of why he should be so convincing in diverse musical idioms.

"I wanted always to conduct things I didn't know," he said. "There are so many interesting, exciting things. When I am performing one work, whether Brahms or William Schuman, I am so excited. I don't want to regret, one day when I'm old, that I will leave this world without taking the opportunity to be touched by so much beauty. A lot of people don't care about many things,

but I care about everything. "But as for the range of my musical style, I grew up in a musically cultured part of the world. I was born in Brno, which is just 30 or 40 miles from where Mahler was born. And, remember, Mozart was closely associated with Prague."

On the podium, Mr. Macal, who is just over six feet tall, cuts a lean and fluid figure. He is something of a contradiction, known both for the animated style of his conducting and for his technical precision. Even as he enters from the wings, he carries the baton poised, chest high, with an air that suggests both readiness and fastidiousness.

"He's a throwback to the tradition of great maestros," said Lucinda Lewis, a 19-year veteran of the New Jersey Symphony and its principal horn player. "He has tremendous control of the baton, and he's a fabulous musician. He creates from the

score. There are little differences in every performance. You don't see that very much in the younger conductors these days."

Mr. Macal is indeed a product of the old school, a conscious scion of Herbert von Karajan, Karl Böhm and Bruno Walter. They were his models, and they are ever before him. But what of the "authenticity" movement? Has the new-age musical scholarship not touched him?

"No," he replied flatly. "What I feel inside is more important than a metronome. I try to be the most honest from my point of view. And I'll probably never change, because I grew up in the great culture of symphonic conductors. I knew Dr. Böhm and Rudolf Kempe personally. And I'm not even talking about Bruno Walter, who was almost in a different world. Are you smarter or more clever than those great musicians?"

Country: For Whites Only?

By BRUCE FEILER

NASHVILLE IN the recent acclaimed TBS documentary, "America's Music: The Roots of Country," legend after legend in Nashville's pantheon stared into the camera and proclaimed a debt to traditional black music.

For some the link was to the black church. "As a little kid, most of my listening came through church," said Brenda Lee, "specifically through a lot of black gospel music." For others the link was to the blues. "For me it's really hard to separate country from blues," said Hank Williams Jr. For still others, like Johnny Cash, the connection was to the entire culture. "I grew up on what they called 'race music,'" he said. "I would have never written a song like 'Blue River' if I hadn't had the black gospel and blues influence."

And yet as critical as black music was to the formation of traditional country music, 30 years after these legends were at the height of their popularity, country music seems more removed from black America than at any time in its history. Despite three decades of racial integration in the South, as well as a decade of record increases in sales and listenership, there are no black artists with major record deals in Nashville, no black label executives, only one or two black songwriters and only a handful of black backup musicians. With Nashville commanding as much as one-third of the radio market and one-sixth of the record market, country music may be the largest segregated corner of American music today.

While the simplest explanation for this would be to dismiss the industry and its audience as racist, the makeup of Nashville's new broadened constituency, which is both younger and better educated than in the past, makes such blanket dismissals hard to support. Instead, country music may be yet another example of widening racial divisions in American popular culture, in which blacks and whites choose to watch different television shows, read different books and listen to different kinds of music.

Nashville executives are coming to the same conclusion. "I'm not saying that bigotry and racism don't exist in our business," says Tim DuBois, head of Arista Nashville, "because they do. But I guarantee you that if there were a marketplace and if there were a talented person out there, few people in this town wouldn't sign that talent."

Tony Brown, president of MCA Nashville and once a piano player

Today's country music reflects suburban self-satisfaction.

for Elvis Presley, became convinced of the gulf between blacks and country music after fruitfully searching for a black artist for years. "It'd either be some black kid trying to sing like Charley Pride," he says, "only a really bad version of that. Or it'd be somebody who really sings like James Ingram, who decided he couldn't make it in pop music so he could make it in country. If you're a young person with real talent, you're going to be a pop star because that's the biggest star."

Paradoxically, there may have been more cross-pollination among musical forms in the Jim Crow South than there is today. "While on the one hand we look back at that time in our society and we think about deep divisions," says Jim Ed Norman, head of Warner/Reprise Nashville, which will release a compilation of black-country music artists next year, "I think there was a kind of cultural sharing at that time among artists in the vernacular arts, where everybody felt put upon to a similar degree."

Particularly in rural areas, the cradle of country music, blacks and whites lived and performed in close proximity to each other. "Thirty years ago you could rarely meet a white Southerner who not only didn't know a black Southerner but who didn't love one as well," says Alice Randall, whose "XXX's and OOO's (An American Girl)" which she wrote with Matraca Berg, was the only No. 1 country song in the past decade written by a black songwriter. "For all the racial hatred, white Southerners had black people working in their homes, as baby nurses, as servants, as illegitimate relations."

These two traditions, which had developed along separate but related tracks, collided most explosively in the South in the 1950's. The integration of black rhythm-and-blues into mainstream white pop culture—first in the combustible form of rock-and-roll, later with the easier sounds of Motown—mirrored many of the changes taking place as a result of the civil rights movement.

Country music, meanwhile, clung to its more traditional (read, segregated) past. In the 1950's the Grand Ole Opry, the pre-eminent institution

in country music, rejected Elvis, thinking his adoption of black styles too sexual. For much of the 1960's, the Opry even banned drums.

By spurning such symbols, Nashville was turning its back on a central feature of black music at exactly the moment it was penetrating American culture at large. At a time of youthful rebellion, sexual revolution and black empowerment, country set itself up as America's lily-white, above-the-waist popular music.

"One can find musical sources for that split," says Mr. Norman, "but I can't help but think there was some sort of sociopolitical context for that split as well. It had to do with what was symbolized or insinuated, in the rock and rockabilly styles."

"I can remember riding in a car one time with an uncle, and there was a battle of the radio station," he continued. "He was clearly more comfortable listening to country music, and I was interested in listening to pop. And I noticed that any time anything stepped outside the boundaries, an insecurity rose up in him. It was safer and easier not to listen to that music."

No sooner had that split occurred than a complex system, including record companies, industry charts and radio stations, arose to serve, and ultimately entrench, the new splintering of popular music. "As the entertainment industry, particularly the record industry, started to organize itself, there were some real black-white distinctions made," says Bill Ivey, the director of the Country Music Foundation. "Then as radio formatted itself, and as Grammy Awards and things like that were organized, a lot of structural reasons arose that have probably made the industry lag somewhat behind reality."

Curiously, the most prominent example of that splintering may be Charley Pride himself. Long before Mr. Pride emerged as a prominent country singer in the mid-60's, blacks had been listening to and performing country music. Black swing bands toured the Texas circuit. The harmonica player DeFord Bailey was an early Opry star. Even Ray Charles put out several country records. But Mr. Pride, a former baseball player in the Negro Leagues, was the first to emerge as a star, helped by the fact that RCA deliberately withheld publicity photos from his early records so that fans would not know he was black. Still, not until Mr. Pride joked about his "permanent tan" did country fans accepted him, which they did warmly for two decades.

WHAT THEIR NAMES MEAN

By RANDOLPH ROSS / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

A crossword puzzle grid with numbered squares and corresponding clues for words across and down.

A list of crossword puzzle answers, including words like 'Fix firmly', 'Galileo's birthplace', 'Part of a communications company's 800-number', etc.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page: "هلنا من الاصل"







Qatar ruling family ends row over missing money

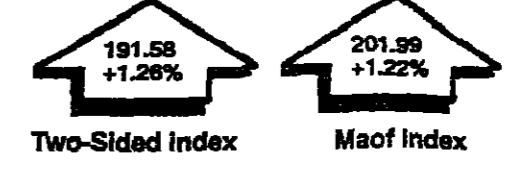
DOHA (Reuter) - The ruling family in the oil and gas-rich Gulf state of Qatar yesterday announced it ended a row over billions of dollars missing from the treasury since the former emir was toppled by his son last year.

The ministry said the settlement was "in return for the payment of accounts that were the subject of the dispute." Authorities in Britain, France and Switzerland blocked several bank accounts controlled by the former emir earlier this year at the request of the new government in Doha.

by those of Russia and Iran. Eleven of the 19 ministers in the government are members of the al-Thani family. Sheikh Khalifa, who came to power in 1972 by ousting his uncle, was overthrown while he was on holiday in Geneva.

Stocks gain on lower shekel, export hopes

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET FELICE MARANZ



STOCKS gained for a fourth trading day, rising amid expectations a weakening shekel would boost exporters' profits. The shekel, which does not trade on Saturday or Sunday, weakened 1.05 percent compared to the US dollar Friday, closing at NIS 3.269.

The Maof index rose 1.22% to 201.99, and the Mishanim Index rose 1.26% to 191.58. The General Bond Index rose 0.31%.

Lead prices hit in new commodity shake-out

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

LONDON (Reuter) - Lead prices tumbled towards their lowest levels of the year Friday in a sell-off that reflected bad deliveries from China.

Traders said there also were signs that demand was weak. Western motorists were not rushing to renew lead-acid car batteries unless they had to, because they were deterred by high garage-for-courtesy prices.

London Metal Exchange lead for three-months delivery fell as low as \$715 per tonne, its lowest since the end of January. Last trade in London's afternoon was a touch firmer at \$719, but traders said a test of \$700 is likely.

The London-based International Sugar Organization (ISO) predicted in a report that prices were likely to drift down below a 1996/97 surplus of 2.5 million tonnes.

World's top fighter jets vie for S. Korean contracts

SEOUL (Reuter) - Fighter jets from Russia, France and the US roared across the sky here at the weekend as the three countries entered the final stage of a dog-fight for one of the world's most lucrative air defense contracts.

The inaugural Seoul Air Show, a stage for South Korea's burgeoning aerospace industry, will open its doors today in an atmosphere of fierce competition to grab contracts worth billions of dollars to modernize the South Korean air force.

Over 200 aerospace and defense industry exhibitors from 21 nations will display goods at the seven-day trade show, eyeing Seoul's plans to spend 20 trillion won (NIS78b.) by 2010 on fighter jets, surveillance planes and other defense equipment.

On Saturday, as French, US and Russian warplanes put on impressive displays, international air defense contractors began a scramble for a slice of South Korea's rapidly growing aerospace industry and air defense projects.

The top three contenders for South Korea's fighter jet program are France's Dassault Aviation's Rafale fighter jet, the US Air Force's F/A-18 Hornet developed by McDonnell Douglas and Russia's Sukhoi Su-30.

"Those are the three main candidates," said a European exhibitor as manufacturers began setting up booths in the main conference hall. "While the French are offering a lot of technical know-how, it would be very difficult for South Korea to turn its back on its long relationship with the US."

Budget vote is European Parliament's hour of glory

BRUSSELS (Reuter) - The European Parliament, an assembly often derided as a mere talking shop, meets this week to vote on the European Union's budget, a moment in the sun when it can really make its voice heard.

The 628 deputies, representing almost 100 political parties from the 15 EU states, will devote their monthly session in the French city of Strasbourg to the draft 88 billion European currency unit (NIS355 billion) budget for 1997.

"We use the budget as our instrument of policy," Detlev Samland, head of the parliament's budget committee, said. "A parlia-

ment is not handed rights, it has to fight for its rights." Such rights have been given sparingly by national governments to the EU's only directly elected body, but the annual budget exercise gives it some clout.

It has no control to earmark farm spending, roughly half of the Union's expenditure, but it can reject the budget as a whole, and did so in 1979 and 1984.

It also has project-by-project control over funds for the interior and exterior policies of the Union, administration, and regional aid.

"In practical terms there is almost no realm of politics where you don't have to spend money," Samland said. "The budget is our instrument. We get our way if we manage to get 314 people (the majority in the parliament) behind us."

Indian central bank acts to revive economy

BOMBAY (Reuter) - India's central bank announced measures at the weekend to boost market liquidity and prompt interest-rate cuts to help reverse a downturn in industrial production, exports and stock markets.

The bank announced steps to boost liquidity, raise export credit, and increase the flow of bank funds into stock and commodity markets.

It announced a cut of two percentage points in banks' cash reserve requirement (CRR) staggered over the next four months, releasing more than 85 billion rupees (NIS7.95b.) into the banking system. Analysts said it was the strongest signal ever for a cut in interest rates and revival of industrial credit.

Bank of Baroda, a leading Indian bank, announced a 50 basis-point cut in its prime lending rate to 15 percent after the central

bank's announcement. Other banks are expected to follow.

The central bank also cut the ceiling on interest for banks' deposits for maturities of 30 days to one year to 10% from 11%.

"A two percentage point cut in CRR will definitely ease the minds of bankers who have been fearing that liquidity will tighten in the near future," said K.R. Ramamoorthy, chairman and managing director of state-run Corporation Bank.

"This may have prevented interest rates from coming down in the past but they should definitely go down now," Ramamoorthy said. Banks could now lend more aggressively, he said.

"I think banks will now start marketing credit which they never did before," said Anil Singavi, treasurer of the private Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.

Table with multiple columns: Multi-sided trading, Two-sided trading, Afternoon, Morning. Includes sub-sections for Commercial, Industrials, Mortgage Banks & Finance, Financial Institutions, Trade & Services, Property, Building & Agriculture, and Oil Exploration. Each sub-section contains lists of stock symbols and prices.

IMF's Camdessus offers backing for S. Africa

CAPE TOWN (Reuter) - IMF managing director Michel Camdessus on Friday encouraged South Africa to accelerate its macroeconomic program, which includes foreign-exchange reform, and offered to support foreign reserves.

Camdessus, on his first official visit to post-apartheid South Africa, assured a hostile committee of legislators that South Africa and not the International Monetary Fund would design any package agreed to.

Defending IMF intervention elsewhere in Africa, he said economic growth on the continent now averaged 5 percent, while South Africa could not hope for more than 3.5% growth this year.

"This would suggest that raising South Africa's growth rate at least to the level of other countries is feasible and worth pursuing," Camdessus earlier pledged full support for South Africa's macroeconomic plan, saying it was the right strategy for the country.

"We in the IMF consider that the strategies for growth, employment and redistribution which the government announced on June 14 are exactly right," Camdessus said after a meeting with President Nelson Mandela.

But unions allied to Mandela attacked Camdessus' visit, saying the Fund's policies courted disaster.

"The IMF is not a friend of the working people or the majority of the South African people," the deputy general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Zwelinzansi Vavi, said.

"All their recommendations and policies have caused disasters in many developing countries in Africa." Earlier this year, South Africa unveiled a five-year economic plan which targets a lower budget deficit, economic growth increasing each year to reach 6% by 2000 and a massive increase in job creation.

"I have told the president that on the basis of such a strategy the IMF stands ready to take whatever step the government would want us to take," Camdessus said.

He said the IMF, which so far has loaned the country \$900 million to help pay for transition from white rule to democracy in 1994, would be willing "to support your exchange reserves and to provide you with financing if it appears to your government desirable".

Finance Minister Trevor Manuel told a news conference later that there had been no discussion about a loan or terms for an IMF facility of any sort. "There has been no agreement on any loan. No loan, no amount and therefore no conditionality," he said.

Jordan shortlists five advisors in telecom sale

AMMAN (Reuter) - Jordan's profitable state telecommunications monopoly has shortlisted five foreign financial consultants to help it divest a 26 percent stake to a strategic partner by the end of next year.

Minister of Communications Jamal Sarayra said in a statement yesterday he expected that winner to be picked by the end of the year. A total of 19 firms had applied.

The firm chosen will help advise the government on all aspects related to the sale of the key divestiture in the wholly state-owned Jordan Telecommunications Company.

The move is a test of the seriousness of government pledges to step up a program to sell profitable majority state-owned concerns under a privatization plan key to the success of IMF-guided economic reforms.

Record money goes to US Congress election battle

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - Record sums of money are being raised by Democrats and Republicans in their battle to control the US Congress, with analysts estimating the total may approach \$1 billion by the November 5 election.

The US maintains 37,000 troops in South Korea. The sight of Russian fighter jets thundering across the sky over Seoul Airport to win favour with South Korea's defense ministry marks a new era on the Korean peninsula, the world's last remaining Cold War frontier.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK logo and address information. Logo features the text 'מסחר באיסוף' (Trade in collection). Address: 1000 Tel Aviv.



CRITIC'S CHOICE

CLASSICAL MUSIC

HALLELUJAH! The Messiah is back in town. Well not the one Jews have been waiting for for centuries...



The British Rejects Revenge theater company presents 'Peasouper' from Wednesday.

LECTURES

HELEN KAYE

SHAKESPEARE fans can sign up for a series of six lectures on the bard's plays with Shakespeare scholar and translator Dr. Avi Oz.

FILM

ADINA HOFFMAN

\*\*\* TRAINSPOTTING - Nasty, funny, repulsive, invigorating. Danny Boyle's film offers viewers an instantaneous high, followed by a crash and then another high...

ENGLISH THEATER

HELEN KAYE

PEASOUPER from the UK's Rejects Revenge theater starts Wednesday at Beit Gabriel on Lake Kinneret.

TELEVISION

CHANNEL 1

6:31 News in Arabic 6:45 Exercise Hour 7:00 Good Morning, Israel

CHANNEL 2

15:30 Zap to 1 15:32 Video Force 15:50 The Adventures of Dodo 16:00 A Decade of Hoopla

CHANNEL 3

18:00 Animated films 18:30 Things Which Can't Be Sold 17:15 Panorama 18:00 America 19:00 News in Arabic

JORDAN TV

14:05 The Muppet Show 14:30 The Bold and the Beautiful 15:30 French Palace

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POLICE 100 FIRE 102 FIRST AID 101 Megan David Adom

HAIFA CINEMA CAFE AMAMI = 8325755 Cold Comfort Farm 7:15, 9:15 \* Antonia's Line \* Transposing 9:15

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CHANNEL 5

6:30 Body in Motion 16:00 Body in Motion 16:30 Dangerous Games 17:00 NBA Basketball 19:00 NFL Football

EUROSPORT

8:30 Cycling: Nations Open, Paris (pt) 10:00 Soccer: European Cupwinners Cup 12:00 Motorcycle Racing: Grand Prix, Australia

PRIME SPORTS

8:00 Cricket: World Cup, Sri Lanka vs England 11:00 Baseball: Soccer: Pro tour, Japan 12:00 PGA Golf 12:30 Asia Soccer Show 13:30 Cycling 14:30 International Sports Magazine

CNN INTERNATIONAL

News throughout the day 7:30 Global View (pt) 8:30 World Sport 10:30 CNN Newsroom 11:30 Headline News 12:00 Newsday in France (pt)

RADIO

6:05 Morning Concert 9:05 Arrangements, Interpretations and Improvisations 12:00 Light Classical

STAR PLUS

6:00 Mr. Belvedere 6:30 Nathalie Dupree Cooks 7:00 Video Fashion Shows 7:30 The Flying French

CINEMA

JERUSALEM CINEMA THEQUE U2: Rattle and Hum 5 \* Vertigo 7 \* Little Big Man 9:30 \* The Central 11:20

HAIFA 'WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-8374253. CINEMA THEQUE U2: Rattle and Hum 5 \* Vertigo 7

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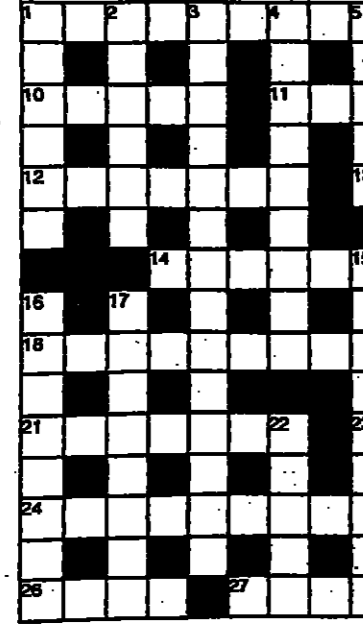
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CRYPTIC CROSSWORD

ACROSS 1 Go down and say something untrue about Tom in third copy (10)

23 Strip of clothing (7) 24 Half a stop during the sentence? (9)



5 Parrot climbing underneath treetop in Austria (5) 7 I get in two records before mid-January with energy for the final programme (8)

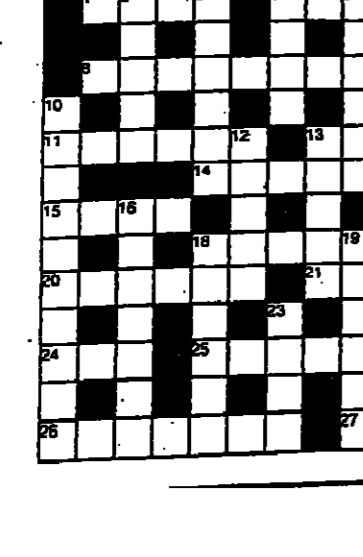
SOLUTIONS

SNAPDRAGON ONCE AGAIN INDICATED SUPERBASS ESSENCE OVERALL BRESTLE OBTAINING BEVERLY MOUSE REQUITED IMPATIENT DROPLET GAMB ANTI-BIOTIC

Yesterday's Quick Solution ACROSS: 1 Potter, 4 Creams, 8 Laird, 9 Response, 10 Cabinet, 11 Shoe, 12 Ent, 14 Feta, 15 Hope, 16 Rot, 21 Aah!, 22 Tautaste, 25 Abridge, 26 Issue, 27 Taste, 28 Agree.

DOWN: 1 Palace, 2 Thimble, 3 Badagrar, 4 Cash, 5 Epoch, 6 Midge, 7 Prate, 13 Training, 16 Plateau, 17 Vacant, 19 Tiger, 20 Depend, 22 Hiver, 24 Edge.

QUICK CROSSWORD



ACROSS 1 Chief (4) 2 Arrangement (5) 4 Occupants (7) 6 Fault-finding (8) 9 Sister (3) 11 Weeping (6) 13 Darling (6) 14 Cereals (5) 15 Deaden (4) 17 Strange (Scottish) (4) 18 Sweep down (6) 20 Animal (6) 21 High voice (6) 24 May (3) 25 Set in motion (8) 26 Skin-tight garment (7) 27 Very small (4)

DOWN 2 Observing (6) 3 Sewn fold (4) 5 Wrestling hold (6) 6 Skittle (7) 7 Authorised (10) 10 Cost-effective (10) 12 Naarl (5) 13 Ornamental loop (6) 16 Keepsake (7) 18 N African desert (6) 19 Hedge shrub (6) 22 Wand (5) 23 Button (4)

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